

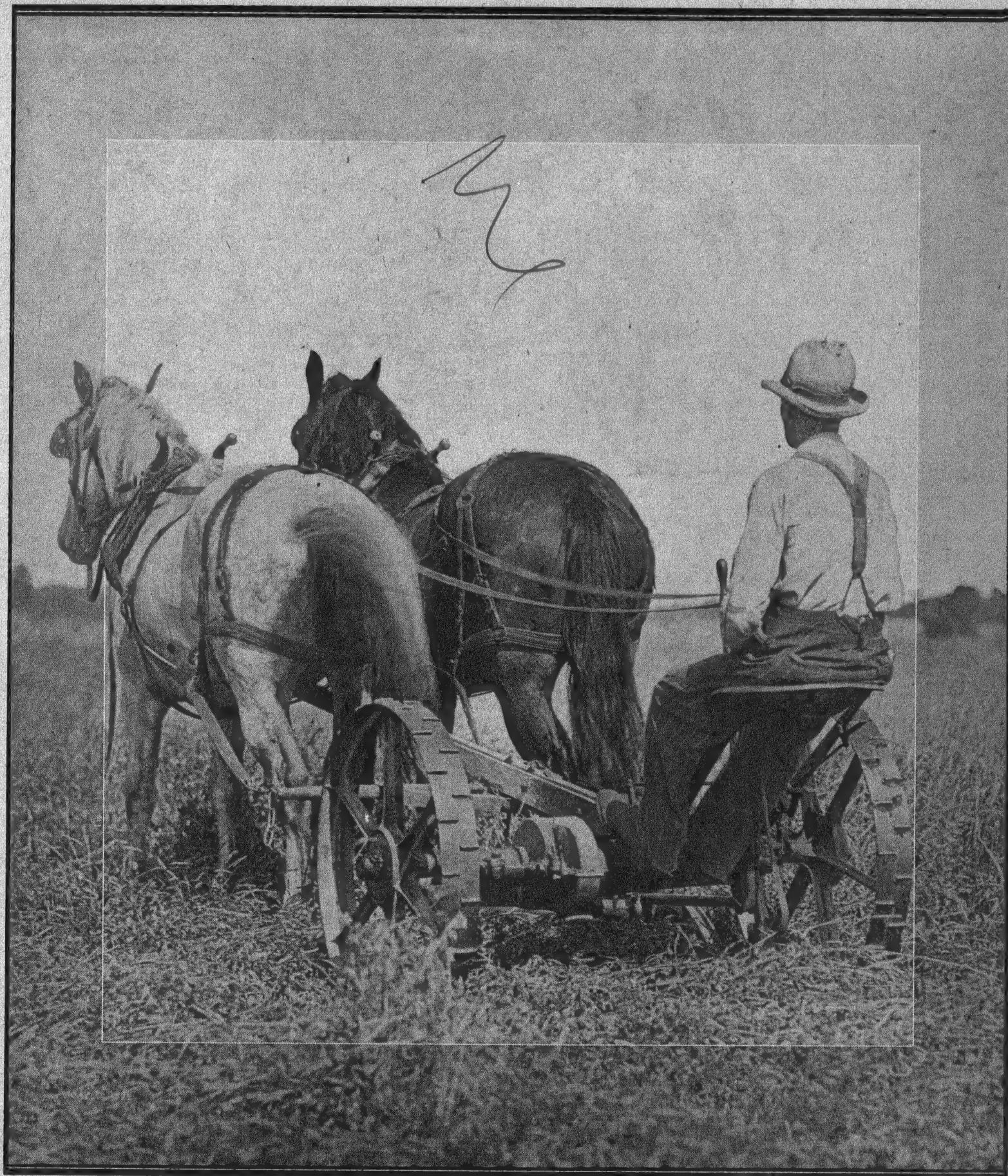
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

June 20, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



THE FIRST CUTTING

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly

A Farmers' Government

The Saskatchewan Government—It's Aims and Achievements

Big Farmers' Questions, Demanding Special Recognition

The Liberal party has been entrusted by the people of Saskatchewan with the duties and responsibilities of government for the past twelve years. The vast majority of the farmers there have brought their enthusiasm and attached themselves to the Liberal party, being in no small measure responsible for the Government's long tenure of office. Why did they do it? The reason is not far to seek. Agriculture being the predominant industry of Saskatchewan the Government set itself the task of inaugurating great progressive movements calculated to bring prosperity to the people generally and to the farmers in particular. Co-operation has been its watchword, and the farmers of the province do not need the historian to tell them that the Liberal record to date is a magnificent story of progressive, enlightened and courageous legislation in favor of the agricultural classes. We venture the assertion that never in the history of any province has a government and party had such a record of progressive achievement to present to the farmers on the eve of an election as have the Liberals of Saskatchewan.

Of the eight Members of the Saskatchewan Cabinet there are four who started farming on homesteads, and having thus experienced the trials and struggles of pioneer life on the prairie, can view agricultural problems in a sympathetic and practical manner. These four Ministers, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. George Langley, Hon. A. P. McNab and Hon. C. A. Dunning, need no introduction to the farmers of Saskatchewan. They are men by long toil and long experience now skilled in the science of farming, and who, having made a careful and practical study of farming, can bring to their duties a remarkable store of knowledge, and in an especial degree can advise and assist in developing the many progressive agricultural policies formulated by the Liberal party. Needless to say such men have the best interests of the farmers completely at heart, and with such a large representation in the Cabinet, with a large following in the Legislature, the farmers are assured that the necessary support and assistance required is always at hand ready to deal adequately and effectively with the agricultural matters as they arise from time to time. The record of achievement in the past constitutes the best guarantee of what Liberalism will do for the farmers in the future.

Constructive Commissions

Many of the important measures passed by the Saskatchewan government have emanated from the farmers themselves. In the handling of agricultural subjects the Liberal party has shown beyond all shadow of doubt that it is first and foremost the farmers' party, and subject in no manner to the influence of corporations. Before attempting to legislate on any subject of outstanding importance affecting the agricultural industry, the government went to great pains and expense to first of all ascertain the views of the farmers in the country. Royal Commissions were appointed on which leading agriculturalists were employed. There was the Elevator Commission on which Dr. Robert Magill, Hon. George Langley and the late Fred W. Green acted as Commissioners. From this commission sprang Saskatchewan's world-renowned elevator system. Later the Agricultural Credit Commission was appointed to enquire into ways and means for providing cheap money for farmers, and Hon. C. A. Dunning acted on this commission. Appointed at the same time was the Grain Markets commission to study the whole grain problem in Europe as well as on this continent for bettering the position of Saskatchewan grain on the European market, and Hon. George Langley acted on this commission. There followed the Farm Implements Commission and in the handling of the farm implement question the Saskatchewan government achieved one of its most far reaching triumphs. Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Mr. Maharg were two of the commissioners, and it is of interest to note that W. M. Martin, now Premier Martin, acted as counsel for the farmers before the commission. The last Royal Commission to be appointed was the Livestock Commission, which has been for some time past investigating all matters surrounding the livestock industry of Saskatchewan. When the Livestock Commission has finished its work it will doubtless be found possible for the government to enact legislation solving many of the intricate livestock problems with which farmers are today confronted.

Summed Up.—During the twelve years in which the Liberal party has been in power in Saskatchewan they have dealt with many large and intricate problems and in not a single instance have they failed to achieve the objects desired to meet the wishes of the organized farmers.

Agricultural Activities of Government

For progressive, intelligent, and genuinely good work, attended with splendid results on behalf of the farmers, the Saskatchewan government has rightly been given great credit and praise. Agricultural policies have been framed and developed so as to make, so far as it lay in the power of the government, the rural population on the farms happy, contented and prosperous. The record of the government through its agricultural branch has been one of great activity in fostering and aiding agricultural pursuits in the province.

The following figures of expenditures give some idea of the importance attached by the government to the necessity for spending large sums of money for the development of agriculture.

1906	\$103,450	1910	\$240,670	1913	\$739,350
1907	112,365	1911	342,960	1914	282,230
1908	195,330	1912	433,760	1915	330,720
1909	211,470			1916	358,500

For the year 1917 no less than over half a million dollars has been voted, including sums for the purchase and sale of livestock and livestock products under the Agricultural Aids Act.

Principles of Co-operation

When Saskatchewan was created a province in 1905, organization among the farmers for business purposes was practically unknown. Within the few years in which the Liberal party has been in power the province has made wonderful progress along many lines, but in no direction has greater or more important development taken place than in the organization of her agricultural industry along co-operative lines.

Saskatchewan is recognized as the leader among the provinces of Canada in the application of the principles of co-operation, and is not surpassed in that respect by any state in the United States. This pre-eminent position has been attained in a few short years because of the active sympathy and support of the Liberal party in Saskatchewan. Whereas in the past, parties and governments have, as a rule, been found antagonistic to such movements, opposed them, and retarded their growth the Liberal government of Saskatchewan has not only given them every encouragement and financial assistance, but has actually taken the initiative in inaugurating the adoption of co-operative principles and methods in the agricultural pursuits of the province.

The work of the government along co-operative lines as regards elevators, creameries, and the production and marketing of farm products, purchasing of farm supplies, etc. is too well known to require any elaboration. Suffice it to say that by the operation of these co-operative enterprises thousands of dollars have been put into the pockets of Saskatchewan farmers.

A special word however must be said with regard to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

The Co-operative Elevator Company

Never was there a more splendid vindication of the principles of Liberalism, involving legislation for the masses against monopoly, and trust in the ability of the farmers to manage their own affairs without interference save in the nature of government financial assistance, as is afforded by the creation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. The Conservative party took the opposite stand in favor of government ownership of elevators, and expressed a lack of belief in the ability of the farmers to operate successfully so large a business undertaking. Whereas the Manitoba government-owned elevator scheme has proved a failure in so far as rendering satisfactory service to the farmers, and also financially the Saskatchewan system enjoys the distinction of being the most efficient grain marketing system yet devised and the largest initial grain handling concern in the world. Financially it is as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Other Agricultural Activities

The Department of Agriculture organizes and pays legislative grants to agricultural societies. It assists the farmers in securing domestic and farm help, especially at seeding and harvest time.

It pays scholarships to domestic science students from Saskatchewan attending eastern institutions.

It operates better farming trains.

It maintains district representatives in outlying districts to keep in touch with the farmers.

It instructs Non-English speaking settlers in farming practice through their own press. It watches over and seeks to further the interests of Saskatchewan farmers generally through ever changing conditions from year to year.

Railway and Telephone Extension

Saskatchewan is rightly proud of its record in railway and telephone extension work. No province in Canada can equal it for the same length of time. Though much has been done, much still requires to be done and the Liberal party has adopted policies to bring about the desired results. These policies are well known, and they meet the demands of the situation.

Big Farmers' Questions Demanding Special Recognition

As was natural and only to be expected the outstanding issues of the Saskatchewan election campaign are questions, and big questions too, of vital importance to the farmers demanding careful study and special recognition. These big questions are:

1. The settlement of vacant lands.
2. The carrying out of a policy whereby all farmers can secure the funds they require on satisfactory terms.
3. The relieving of the producers from unjust and burdensome market restrictions and tariff taxation.
4. The lessening of the cost of farm machinery and other things essential to grain and livestock production.

Land Settlement

Saskatchewan needs more settlers and must have them. With denser population will follow improved social conditions, better schools, lower taxation, increased railway facilities, rural mail delivery and a hundred and one other things that tend to make life on the farm more attractive and more profitable. The Liberal party has a scheme to encourage settlement, the Conservative party is silent on this big question.

Cheap Money

The settlement of the lands, however, while of primary importance is not everything. The settlers must be surrounded with facilities and conditions that will enable them to increase production and reap the just reward of their labors. They must therefore be enabled to secure the necessary monies to increase their holdings, to add to their stock and plant, to provide necessary fencing, buildings and other improvements and to carry on their seasonable operations. The government has already assisted the farmers in this direction by the organization of the Farm Loan Board through which, by government assistance, the farmers will be enabled to secure farm loans on most favorable terms, repayable in 30 years or earlier if desired. Having thus disposed of the question of long term credit, there still remains the question of short term credit. In this connection the Dominion parliament alone has jurisdiction over banks and banking, and the Liberal party has declared in favor of formulating a demand on the Federal authorities for the necessary changes in the Bank Act to enable the establishment of local agricultural banks in close touch with local conditions and with the needs of the farming industry.

Tariff Reforms and Wider Markets

After settling the lands and furnishing the settlers with the necessary money to enable them to carry on their operations, we are face to face with the fact that the farmers' struggle is far from over. Our farmers are compelled to carry tariff burdens and to struggle against market restrictions that enormously reduce their profits and force them to pay tribute to the commercial and big interests of Eastern Canada.

In this connection the line of cleavage between the Liberals and Conservatives is clearly drawn. The Conservative party stands for the protection of the manufacturers and corporations of Eastern Canada. They are opposed to free implements. They object to the farmers being placed in the position where they can purchase their machinery and plant where they can get it cheapest and will not permit the farmers to sell their produce where they can get the best prices. They defeated Reciprocity. They are always true Conservatives and High Protectionists, first, last, and all the time. They sacrifice the people for their party. The stand of the Liberal party on these important issues is definite and clear cut. At their grand convention held at Moose Jaw they unanimously and enthusiastically declared in favor of the following:—

- "Free access for the grain products of Saskatchewan to the markets of the United States and of all other countries willing to grant such free entry.
- "The admission into Canada, free of customs duties, of farm machinery and all things essential to the raising of grain and livestock products.
- "A general lowering of the customs duties on all necessities of life.
- "The immediate reduction of the customs duties on all goods imported from Great Britain to one-half of the rates charged under the general tariff, and a policy of further gradual reduction with a view to the elimination of all trade restrictions within the Empire.
- "New outlets for our farm products and especially a speedy completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, owned and operated by the government of Canada, and that provision be made for the operation of suitable steamers to be run between the Bay and Great Britain."

Farm Machinery

The Liberal party holds that the farmers should be placed in a position where they can buy their machinery in the cheapest market. They believe that the farmers have an absolute and undeniable right to get their equipment or plant at the lowest possible cost, and claim therefore that the farmers should not be forced by high tariff to purchase their requirements at an unreasonable price. Further, apart from the question of customs duties, the Liberal party maintain that the price of farm machinery is too high, and if again elected they will provide for a complete and exhaustive investigation into all the complicated and involved questions that enter into the cost of farm machinery with a view to reducing the present high prices and thereby saving millions of dollars to the farmers of the province.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription Bill Explained—Bill and Dan to get Help—Income Tax coming

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 15.—Events have been moving with great celerity at the capital this week. Many things have happened, or are likely to happen, with a rapidity that is almost bewildering. The government has decided to do many things which ministers in months past have assured the house could not be done. Such is the effect of criticism within and without the house, and the desire to please as many people as possible with an election a probability in the near future.

The details of the selective conscription proposal were forthcoming on Monday, but since then it has been announced that there is to be income tax legislation and a Dominion food controller. A controller of fuel has already been named in the person of O. A. McGrath, former member of parliament for Medicine Hat and a commission to control the marketing and export of grain has been named.

The announcement of the details of the conscription bill have not done anything to clarify the political situation. Hon. E. L. Patenaude, secretary of state, has resigned from the cabinet, the French Canadian supporters of the government are in a panic, and most of them will undoubtedly bolt when a vote is taken on the second reading, while the Liberal party is still split up the back and, apparently, seeking in vain for a common ground on which they can unite in opposing the bill. The nearest guess that can be made at the present time is that on the second reading of the bill, which will be moved on Monday, the opposition will move an amendment favoring a referendum. This will receive support from probably the majority of the party but when the main motion is voted upon it is likely that the Liberals will divide largely upon racial lines, the French members voting against conscription and the majority of the English members voting for it. Similar conditions will prevail on the government side.

Subsequent to the introduction of the bill the Liberals met in caucus, where it is understood a variety of opinion was expressed. It was finally agreed to appoint a committee of five to draft an amendment on which the party might agree. What success is attending the efforts of this committee the developments of next week will show.

Conscription of Wealth


Meanwhile Hon. George P. Graham has given notice of a resolution which is likely to receive the united support of the opposition. As a matter of fact it is stated that if it is moved in the house, on a bill, it may be accepted by the government. It is as follows:

"In the opinion of this house it is desirable that steps should be taken by the government to provide the accumulative wealth should contribute immediately and effectively to the cost of the war, and that all agricultural, industrial, transportation and natural resources should be organized forthwith so as to insure the greatest possible assistance to the Empire and the war and reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people."


Aid to Railways

The railway situation is also beginning to loom large on the horizon, the indications at the time being that the legislation to be introduced will not provide for a complete nationalization of the Canadian Railways, other than the Canadian Pacific, as recommended in the Drayton-Acworth report. A conservative caucus was held on Wednesday at which individual expression of opinion were invited and it was semi-officially announced subsequently that while nationalization would not likely be proposed this session owing to difficulties of financing an initial move might be made in that direction. It was also intimated that all the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways require in order to meet their obligations is a cool twenty-five millions, sixteen of which would go to the Mackenzie-Mann enterprises. That they will get the assistance and that

Continued on Page 35



SUPPOSING



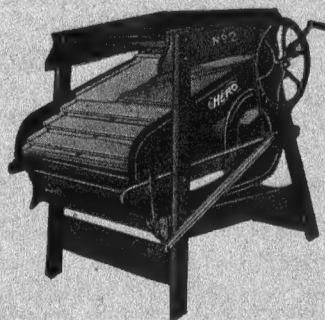
you were offered the deed of a valuable piece of realty, the only stipulation being that you paid the interest in advance each year for twenty years, when the property would be yours absolutely or in the event of death a clear title would be given your estate—wouldn't you grasp the offer as a matter of good business? This is in substance what our guaranteed Twenty-Year Endowment is. It means a competence if you live or an estate if you die. Let us tell you more about this Plan. Women accepted at regular rates.

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- 3.—These curtains are so arranged that they make the oats slide through the gang, and also hold them flat on the sieve not allowing them to tall up and go through the holes.

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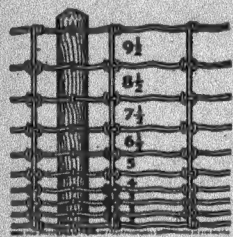
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Special Hog, Stock
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line wires.

We have saved thousands of dollars for Canadian farmers on high grade Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Harness, Churns, Pumps, Washing Machines, Farm Trucks, Threshers' Supplies, Roofing and other necessities by going back to the original source of supply. We have put into the pockets of our customers every cent of the unnecessary expense of the local agent and middleman system of distribution.

Now comes our latest and biggest sensation in a "Factory-to-Farm-Direct enterprise. To meet the tremendous demand from western farmers for High Quality Woven Wire Fencing at reasonable prices we have bought out the biggest, best equipped, most modern fence factory in Western Canada, and will now sell to our customers "Direct-at-Factory Prices!"

We give you the most wonderful proposition and offer you, at factory prices, the very best woven wire fencing made, "EMPIRE" Fencing, made of hard, tough, open-hearth steel wire—thoroughly galvanized. Remember, there's a whole lot in these words, "thoroughly galvanized," in these days of high-priced galvanizing materials. Steel is rapidly becoming an almost precious metal, and in our determination to get the fence business of Western Canada we are going to give our farmer customers the benefit of our big early contracts for both steel wire and galvanizing materials. Time affects the galvanizing. Don't get old black wire that's been lying around for two or three years—get brand new stuff just as it comes woven from the looms.

We are the only mail order firm selling direct to the farm that make their Fencing in Winnipeg. We manufacture, sell and ship from Winnipeg, the strongest, toughest and most rust-proof wire fencing. Read our guarantee.

Our thirty-day trial money-back guarantee goes with every rod of this "EMPIRE" Fence. That's about as strong a guarantee of quality as it's possible for any manufacturer to back up his goods with, isn't it? Remember, if our fence isn't superior in every way to any fence on the market—material, design, finish and wear considered—and heavier in weight then all you have to do is to ship it back at our expense—and get your money immediately.

Fifteen styles to select from—greatest value—lowest price guaranteed—thirty days' money back trial—study these weaves and prices—and order promptly.

Hog Fence—7-wire, 26 ins. high, stays
13 ins. apart—6 lbs. per rod.....**30c**
Hog Fence—7-wire, 26 ins. high, stays
6 ins. apart—7½ lbs. per rod.....**36c**
Hog and Sheep Fence—8-wire, 32 ins.
high, stays 13 ins. apart—7 lbs. per
rod.....**37c**
Hog and Sheep Fence—8-wire, 32 inches
high, stays 6 ins. apart—8½ lbs. per
rod.....**41c**
Stock Fence—9-wire, 42 ins. high, stays
13 ins. apart—7½ lbs. per rod.....**42c**
Stock Fence—10-wire, 50 ins. high, stays
13 ins. apart—8½ lbs. per rod.....**43c**
Sheep Fence—6-wire, 42 ins. high, stays
13 ins. apart—6 lbs. per rod.....**35c**

50 ins. high, 15 lines, stays 8 ins. apart,
spacing 2, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 4, 4,
4½, 5, 5½ ins.—weight 14 lbs. per rod.
Price per rod.....**65c**

Prices of

**"Empire"
Extra Heavy
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Made of all No. 9 wire
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Field Fence—4-wire, 33 ins. high, stays
22 ins. apart—5½ lbs. per rod.....**28c**
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22 ins. apart—7 lbs. per rod.....**36c**
Field Fence—7-wire, 48 ins. high, stays
22 ins. apart—9½ lbs. per rod.....**47c**
Stock Fence—8-wire, 41 ins. high, stays
15 ins. apart—11 lbs. per rod.....**55c**
Stock Fence—10-wire, 50 ins. high, stays
22 ins. apart—12½ lbs. per rod.....**62c**
Sheep Fence—7-wire, 26 ins. high, stays
13 ins. apart—11 lbs. per rod.....**44c**

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Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed check, draft or money order for \$.....for which ship me the following order to the address given below. It is distinctly understood that if I do not find the "Empire" fencing and gates to be higher in quality and lower in price than any other fence on the market, and to be made of all hard, tough, open-hearth steel wire, full weight and thoroughly galvanized, I have the privilege of returning it to you, and you will refund me all moneys which I have paid, including freight charges.

No. of Rods	Style	Price
Fence.....		
Gates.....		
Barbed Wire.....		

Name.....
P.O. Address.....
R. R. Station.....
Name of Railroad..... Date.....

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 20, 1917

INCOME TAX DEMANDED

Steadily the demand for a graduated personal income tax is growing throughout Canada. Almost all representative bodies that have discussed the financial situation have favored the income tax, including the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Manitoba Retail Merchants' Association, which met in Winnipeg last week. Conscription of wealth is a frequently used term, but in most cases it is a misnomer. To conscript wealth would mean for the government actually to take it over without remuneration and use it for national purposes and the prosecution of the war. It will be a mighty problem for any government to attempt actual conscription of wealth. A big move towards this end, however, can be made by conscripting incomes of all kinds through taxation and compelling everybody to pay according to means. The income tax produces enormous revenues in Great Britain and has been greatly increased since war broke out. It is also used in every other English speaking country and very largely in continental Europe. Reports from Ottawa last week were to the effect that the income tax has been discussed in the government caucus and that an announcement would probably be made by the government shortly.

It is quite apparent that all present methods of producing revenue will fall far short of the necessities in paying for the war. It is estimated that Canada is now paying only 10 per cent. of the cost of the war and is borrowing for the balance. But the interest has to be paid on these loans and some time the loans have to be repaid. Most of the Canadian borrowings have been from our own people and the income from these war loans is exempt from all taxation. Some wealthy Canadians have subscribed as much as \$1,000,000 to the war loan which will give them an income for life of \$50,000 a year that cannot be taxed for any purpose whatever. This is extremely unfair and unjust, but it is the principle that has been followed in most other countries. In the light of our great need of revenue it is not wise that the government should continue to exempt these incomes entirely from taxation in making future war loans. If this exemption continues it will mean that we will have borrowed from our own people probably \$1,000,000,000 before the war is over, and the income from this will be \$50,000,000 annually. A graduated income tax on this would probably produce 10 per cent. or \$5,000,000. This revenue will be absolutely lost to the country under the present exemption system.

Another subject for consideration is whether the rate of interest should not be lowered on future war loans. It is true that 5 per cent. is not a very high rate, but it is higher than paid in most other countries and it makes the after war burden that much heavier. It is questionable as to how much a reduction in the rate of interest would reduce the subscriptions to the war loan, but if the government adopts taxation methods that will put a very heavy tax on wealthy people they would probably find it more satisfactory to subscribe to the war loan. But at any rate an income tax should be adopted in Canada and at once. The experience of other nations indicates that the maximum income tax cannot successfully be imposed the first year, but must be increased gradually as the tax payers become adjusted to it. Our tax burden after the war will be desperately heavy. Perhaps it will not be as heavy as it will be in some other countries, but it will be heavier than in any other country before the war. The sooner we get at every source of revenue the lighter that burden will be. The Canadian Council of Agriculture last week, in view of

these conditions, dropped from their platform the \$4,000 minimum for the income tax because they felt that it was too high a minimum. The people of Canada, or at least most of them, are willing to pay a good stiff income tax, and those who have the largest incomes should pay the most. The government will find that a great deal of the opposition to conscription of men will disappear if a heavily graduated income tax is adopted, and more of that opposition will disappear if further taxes are imposed so that every person who is not fighting will be forced to do some paying.

SAMPLE MARKETS

The Canadian Council of Agriculture before the Board of Grain Commissioners last week recommended that sample markets be not inaugurated until after the close of the war. The council is composed of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Ontario farmers' organizations. This being a Western question it was dealt with entirely by the Western bodies named above. Sample market trading is very largely favored by the grain growers of the West, but they will want successful sample markets. On another page in this issue is given the reasons why the Canadian Council felt it to be unwise to establish sample markets at the present time, because they must largely be ineffective and interfere very seriously with transportation at a time of national crisis. The Canadian Council is as strongly in support of the principle of sample markets as are the individual farmers, but having had an opportunity to study the various problems that affect the operation of the sample market they deemed it their duty to advise against the establishment of sample markets at the present time. But after the close of the war, when price fixing and regulation is past, when transportation becomes normal, when the grain market is again opened to all buyers and the southern route is open, sample markets will not only be a great benefit but will be imperative in Western Canada.

PROVINCIAL PURCHASE OF LANDS

The Saskatchewan Liberal program includes the taking of an inventory of all the vacant lands in the province with a view to purchasing it as required for actual settlement, and reselling it to bona fide settlers on long terms and at low rates of interest. This is a radical proposal, but times and conditions demand radical measures. Canada has made a deplorable muddle in the handling of her lands. Millions of acres, well served with railway facilities are lying idle. But thousands of farmers, far back from the elevators or located on half operated and congested branch lines are trying under heartbreaking handicaps to eke out a living and contribute what they can to the world's depleted food stores. Meanwhile the threat of famine stares the world in the face and the soldiers in the trenches are looking to Canada for bread to sustain them as they carry on. On the horizon there is the returned soldier and the new settler problem. When the men who are fighting return and the refugees from devastated Europe come they will find their demand for land forestalled by speculators. They will have the option left of journeying to ever retreating frontiers or of settling in the cities. Of these alternatives, recent Canadian history indicates that they will too frequently choose the city. The cities will already be full of unemployed due

to the closing of war industries. Common sense teaches that there should be a national shrinking from such an eventuality. The experience of the United States after the civil war teaches the value of easy access to the land in the absorption of a demobilized army. It is becoming increasingly recognized that the settlement of after-the-war difficulties is bound up with some measure of relief from the present land situation. The framers of the Saskatchewan Liberal platform no doubt had this in mind. It would appear that they contemplate, if returned to power, the inauguration of a policy patterned somewhat after that which has proved so effective in freeing the land for the people in New Zealand. It should not be overlooked, however, that the New Zealand policy included a graduated tax on land, which had the effect of creating in the land holders a desire to let go at reasonable prices.

THE COAL STRIKE

The coal strike is still on. Earnest attempts to effect a settlement seem to have been abandoned. The workers are largely aliens. With all due deference to them, they cannot have the vital interests of the country and the successful prosecution of the war so much at heart as most of us. It has even been charged that they are being financed by alien money. The operators claim they would lose money to operate under the schedule asked for by the strikers. If this be true from the standpoint of profits to the operators the mines might as well stand idle. But the community is the great sufferer and the government does nothing to relieve the situation. It is now up to every Western citizen to write immediately to his member and to the premier of Canada, protesting against a continuance of the attitude of neglect so far pursued by the Ottawa government. There is also a real scare in United States now over a possible hard coal shortage and the danger signal is up on coal.

MANUFACTURERS TO EDUCATE FARMERS

A good suggestion was made at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention in Winnipeg. It was that the manufacturers should take steps to educate the Western farmers as to the necessity of a tariff wall around Canada. The farmers will be found just as anxious to receive such instruction as the manufacturers are to give it. For years they have been paying from 25 to 35 per cent. increased prices on their purchases, due to the tariff, without seeing any corresponding benefit to themselves or the country at large. They are ripe for instruction as to why this is necessary. When, for instance, they pay \$100 for \$70 worth of machinery they would like to know what class in the Dominion is more entitled to that extra \$30 than they are and they are willing to examine the claims of that class. For this reason The Guide has always kept its columns open for the full and free discussion of both sides of the tariff question. As official organ of the farmers' organizations of the West it has challenged the Manufacturers' Association to debate the question of the tariff. So far the challenge has been unaccepted. It may be, however, that the manufacturers have decided on a change of policy and that they are more willing than formerly to have the tariff discussed on its merits. If so the challenge is hereby renewed. In the meantime the columns of The Guide are still open. Any contribution to the tariff discussion from the officials of the Canadian manufacturers will gladly be given consideration.

FOOD VALUE OF CORN

The United States Department of Agriculture is advocating a greater use of corn meal for human food, in order to reduce the cost of living. In a bulletin recently issued by the department the use of the home hand grist will be advocated, as it is claimed the old-fashioned unbolted corn meal ground in this way contains more tissue building material, and it is better for corn bread than the bolted meal made in the large mills. Dr. A. W. Smith, consulting chemist, of Baltimore, after exhaustive investigation of the comparative food value of corn meal, makes the following statement:—

"The food value of one pound of corn meal, grits or hominy, costing three cents, is equal to the food value of any of the following commonly used foods:—

1 pound of wheat flour, costing	\$0.06
1 pound of rice, costing	.09
1½ pounds of cheese, costing	.60
2¾ pounds of round steak, costing	.80
2 dozen eggs, costing	.90
½ peck potatoes, costing	.65
6 pints of milk, costing	.30

The south knows and appreciates the value of white corn for table use; why not the north, the east and the west?"

This information should furnish a valuable suggestion for Canada. Dr. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, the great agricultural authority, speaking in Winnipeg recently, advocated a greater use of corn meal and oat meal, by which he stated the consumption of wheat could be reduced by one-half and the Allies assisted to that much greater extent.

BOYCOTTING FARMERS' COMPANIES

A number of farmers complain that when securing mortgage loans they are not allowed to place the insurance on their buildings through farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. This has been a source of friction and dissatisfaction for some time. In the past it was maintained that these farmers' mutual fire insurance com-

panies were not reliable, but experience has proven that the most of them at least are in a very sound position. Not all the mortgage companies refuse policies in the farmers' mutual companies, but some of them still have regulations against accepting such insurance. The remedy for this is in the hands of the farmers themselves. When borrowing money on a mortgage they can stipulate where the fire insurance is to be placed. If their business is desirable, and the farmers' mutual company in which they wish to insure is sound, very few, if any, mortgage companies will reject their business. If it is rejected it can be placed elsewhere.

The political situation at Ottawa is still in a chaotic condition. Topsy-turvy is still a good description. The chief trouble is due to the miserable, mean, picayune, partisan, political system. And our present system is due to the fact that too many men and women still regard themselves as good Grits or good Tories. When people generally cease being party politicians we will bring party politics out of the mire and get an honest business administration of public affairs.

The only consistent advocate of a constructive railway policy at the manufacturers' convention was C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, who made a strong plea for complete nationalization. The other members seemed to be very much up in the air as to how this vexed problem should be solved. There was plenty of evidence of a sympathetic feeling between the manufacturers and their friends the railway men. The organized farmers will have to take a greater part in national affairs before some of these great questions are satisfactorily settled.

Taxation of land values would produce enormous revenues for Canada. Land values

would include all our natural resources, such as timber, mining, fishing, harbor and franchise privileges, city and urban land, and all other resources provided by nature. It would be a just and equitable tax, cheap and easy to collect, and as certain as anything can be certain. It would not bear nearly as heavily on the agricultural producer as the present tariff tax. Some day the government will come to this as public opinion is becoming better informed.

The attitude of the manufacturers in accepting almost without question the advance of 15 per cent. in freight rates is not hard to understand. They don't have to pay it. It is simply passed along to the consumer. When it reaches the Western farmer, however, the passing along stops and the paying begins. That is the reason he demands to be shown that an increase is necessary before it is introduced.

It was quite apparent at the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Methodist conference last week that the action of Wesley College Board in discharging Rev. Dr. Bland did not recommend itself to the majority of the delegates. Dr. Bland stands very high not only in his own denomination, but among the people of the West generally.

Last week two great conventions were held in Winnipeg. The leading business men of Canada attended them. But the big questions were not one whit more ably discussed than they are at a farmers' convention. There are plenty of men on the farms whose conception of present day problems are as clear as those of any man in Canada.

Wheat grown in the prairie provinces will be one of the big factors in bringing the war to a successful conclusion.



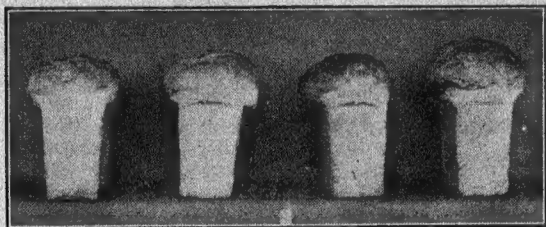
SO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE, CANADA

The Grade and the Loaf

The Baking Quality of the Flour from the Various Grades of Western Spring Wheat

By Prof. R. Harcourt

The comparative milling value of the various grades of wheat and the relative value of the flour produced is an important matter both to the farmer and the miller. It is manifestly unfair to the farmer if the spread in the price over the different grades is too wide and a large premium is placed on the higher grades of wheat; but it would be just as unfair to the miller if the spread in price was not wide enough to cover the acknowledged inferiority of the lower grades. No one will, I think, dispute the statement that good flour can be made from these lower grades and that, especially under



From Left to Right. Loaves from No. 1 Northern to No. 4 Commercial Grade, 1912 Crop

present conditions, free use should be made of all the wheat that is fit to mill, but the yield of flour is less, and, furthermore, there is not the same uniformity in the quality of the wheat and, consequently there is more uncertainty as to what the result will be.

Same Grades from Different Districts Vary

It is well recognized that the wheat, even of the highest grades, grown in some districts is better than that of other parts of the country, and that the miller in the West who can select the district from which he purchases wheat has some advantage over the miller who cannot do this. Naturally this difference in quality is largely lost in the mixing that occurs in the wheat that comes down through the elevators. In the lower grades there are other differences to contend with; for, wheat is graded down for various reasons. In our experience frosted wheat may or may not yield good flour, much apparently depending upon the stage of maturity at which the wheat was frosted. Or wheat may be graded down because the kernels have been wet and the bran layers wrinkled, or it may be shrunken from various causes. These and other factors may cause wider differences in the quality of the lower grades than are common in the higher grades of wheat; and, while some of these differences disappear in the mixing that naturally takes place in transportation, it is not strange if they lack the characteristic uniformity of quality of the better classes of wheat. That is, there is probably a greater likelihood of the lower grades falling below expectations in milling quality than the higher grades. It must be noted, however, that sometimes these wheats exceed expectations. In our work we have found No. 4 Northern wheat which gave a better loaf of bread than No. 1 or 2 Northern and we have in certain cases recommended millers to purchase No. 4 wheat to strengthen the flour made from the higher grades. Apparently it is this lack of uniformity that operates against the free use of the lower grades. If it were not for this it is quite probable that the law of supply and demand would fix a uniform difference in the price of the various grades.

Experiments on Quality Flour

In our flour testing laboratory we have milled and baked the wheats of the different grades for the last ten years. We do not think that our milling equipment is such as would warrant us in laying much stress on the yield of flour secured from the wheat and we will not give any of these results. The quality of the flour was however, always carefully tested by making repeated bakings of the flour. Exactly the same amount of flour obtained from each grade of wheat was used in the baking tests and the treatment was as uniform as special apparatus and experience could make it. To reduce the mass of data, we shall only give the results of these baking tests of the last six years, and to still further simplify matters we shall only give the figures which show the expansive power of the dough as indicated by

Prof. Harcourt is head of the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. For several years he has been conducting experiments with the object of determining the milling qualities of different grades of wheat. This article summarizes the results of his experiments.

the size of the loaf and the quality of the bread as seen in the color and texture of the crumb and the general appearance of the loaf. The water absorptive power of the flour from the lower grades of wheat was almost invariably greater than that from the higher grades. The volume of the loaf is given in cubic centimeters and the quality of the loaf is indicated by percentage figures, the highest grade of wheat in each case being taken as standard.

Showing Quality of Bread from the Various Grades of Wheat through a Period of Six Years

Crop of 1911					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Northern	2580	100	100	100	
No. 2 Northern	2980	103	105	105	
No. 3 Northern	2990	103	102	104	
No. 4 Grade	2920	104	104	104	
No. 5 Grade	2600	96	99	103	
Crop of 1912					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Hard	2780	100	100	100	
No. 1 Northern	2850	100	100	100	
No. 2 Northern	2900	100	99.5	101	
No. 3 Northern	2750	95	98	94	
No. 4 Grade	3030	98	101	105	
Crop of 1913					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Hard	2670	100	100	100	
No. 1 Northern	2620	99.5	98	100	
No. 2 Northern	2620	99	98	98	
No. 3 Northern	2580	99	97	97	
No. 4 Grade	2520	98	95	96	
Crop of 1914					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Northern	2900	100	100	100	
No. 2 Northern	2900	100	102	98	
No. 3 Northern	2900	99	97	96	
No. 4 Grade	2740	95	90	95	
No. 5 Grade	2310	90	80	80	
Crop of 1915					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Hard	2580	100	100	100	
No. 1 Northern	2410	100	98	95	
No. 2 Northern	2590	101	102	103	
No. 3 Northern	2630	99	99.5	102	
No. 4 Grade	2680	99	98	98	
No. 5 Grade	2460	94	90	90	
Crop of 1916					
	Size of Loaf	Color	Texture	Appearance	
No. 1 Northern	2670	100	100	100	
No. 2 Northern	2650	99.5	100	100.5	
No. 3 Northern	2730	100	100.5	102	
No. 4 Grade	2800	97	102	104	
No. 5 Grade	2710	98	98	100	

The above results indicate the lack of uniformity mentioned above. In 1911, the samples of No. 4 Northern we received made excellent flour. The same was true in 1912 and the same characteristics of the lower grades comes out in the tough grades of wheat of that year. The expansive power of

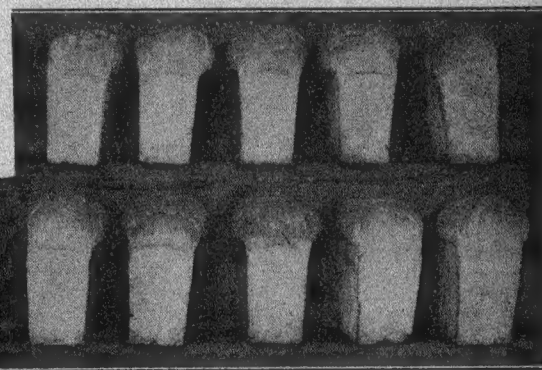


Which Is Your Choice? Loaves from No. 1 Hard to No. 4 Grade, 1913 Crop

the gluten of the No. 4 as shown by the size of the loaf was the best we have ever had and was quite characteristic of the grade throughout the season. In the years 1913-14-15 the quality of the flour from the various grades fell off with the grades, while last year's No. 4 grade again shows up well. A point that has been very noticeable in our work is that when the lower grades show up strong it is particularly prominent in the No. 4. The color of the flour from the lower grades is almost always poorer, but sometimes we get an expansive power, as indicated by the volume of the loaf, and a

silkeness of texture equal to or even better than that obtainable from the higher grades.

We are not in a position to draw definite conclusions from the work we have done regarding the relative value of the wheat of the various



Top Row—One to Five Northern, 1914 Crop
Bottom Row—No. 1 Hard to No. 5 Northern, 1915 Crop

grades; for we have no reliable data on the yield of flour, and it appears that it is on this point that that matter largely depends. The quality of the flour, as shown above, is somewhat variable; but, unless grades lower than No. 4 are used, our experience leads us to the conclusion that the flour will give satisfactory results.

Flour from Tough Wheat

We did some work on the wheats graded "tough" of the crops of 1912 and 1915. The wheat examined was procured through C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, from the elevators in Ontario. The moisture in the wheat was determined immediately the samples were received and the milling was done within two days. In order that we might make a close comparison, we milled and baked some normal samples received at the same time. The normal No. 1 Hard was used as standard. The results were as follows:—

The Baking Quality of Flour from Normal and Tough Grades of Wheat of the Crop of 1912 Compared

	Weight of loaf, grams	Volume of loaf, cc.	Color	Texture	Appearance	Moisture in wheat
Normal:—						
No. 1 H.	502	2780	100	100	100	13.37
No. 1 N.	511	2760	100	103	102	13.80
No. 2 N.	510	2900	100	102	105	13.76
Tough:—						
No. 1 N.	516	2810	100	104	105	15.11
No. 2 N.	518	2790	90	90	95	14.95
No. 4 G.	522	2850	100	104	105	14.51

The difference in the percent of moisture was not so great as was expected and the baking tests indicate that the wheat was not injuriously affected by the extra moisture. It is quite possible that many millers bring the moisture up to this point in "conditioning" the wheat before milling. However, there is the possibility that such wheat would not be safe to ship or store in warm weather. Similar experiments were carried out with the tough wheats of the 1915 crop with about the same results as given above.

Results from Light Wheat

Last fall the Grain Standards Board had to deal with an unusual amount of very thin wheat. The wheat was too light to find a place in any of the normal grades and had it been mixed with even the Nos. 4, 5 and 6 commercial grades very serious loss would have resulted in the cleaning operation. The board apparently very wisely decided to make "special" grades for this wheat. These were No. 4, 5 and 6 Special and the weight per bushel was 54, 51 and 49 pounds respectively. It may be interesting to compare the results of the baking tests of the flour from these wheats with the corresponding commercial grades.

The special grades contained no frosted wheat, but they were very poor shrunken samples of wheat, No. 6 only weighing 49 pounds per bushel, yet it made a very credible loaf of bread.

We do not want to draw any definite conclusion from the work reported above. Admittedly there

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The National Council of Women

A Representative Gathering of Women of Canada considered many important issues

All the important public issues of the day and some unimportant ones, came before the convention of the National Council of Women, were worried a little, resolved upon, and passed on for further consideration to the resolutions committee. The convention was held in Winnipeg from the first to the ninth of June, and was attended by 100 delegates gathered from the far east, the far west and the in-between parts of Canada.

The very comprehensive, and inevitably fragmentary nature of the discussion was due to the fact that the National Council of Women, were working on a platform, which is always a difficult thing, even for a society which has a single object and infinitely more so for an organization composed of the most diverse and conflicting elements, as is the National Council of Women. Being but a clearing house for all the women's societies of the Dominion where the single taxer rubbed shoulders with the protectionist, the pacifist with the militarist, the aristocrat with the representative of labor it is to the credit of all concerned that the discussions passed off as amicably as they did. There was much heat but little bitterness.

Very early in the deliberations of the convention the question of supporting a resolution favoring a tax on land values came up and brought forth a sharp passage of arms between Mrs. Murray of Halifax, an ardent single taxer, and Mrs. W. A. Perry, of Winnipeg, who claimed that the single tax had brought some of the western cities to the verge of financial ruin, and many prosperous people over the verge. It was finally determined that the delegates were not sufficiently well informed to pass upon a question of such far-reaching economic importance.

Another issue which roused much feeling and a warm discussion was that of the union label on all printed matter, introduced by the representative of the typographical union of Medicine Hat. Through an apparent misunderstanding of the principle of the union label the discussion turned upon the quite irrelevant question as to whether the labor unions had given women workers the sympathy and support they had a right to expect from them. It is unfortunate that there was no one present to explain that only a small number of industries have as yet a union label and that in nearly all of these industries there are large numbers of women employed, so that in voting against the union label they would not be taking the part of the woman laborer, as against the man laborer but the part of the employer of labor against both. As it was, a division was called, and the resolution supporting the union label on printed matter was lost.

Federal Franchise Approved

It is interesting, encouraging and paradoxically a little irritating to see how swiftly a reform can pass from the stage of bitter opposition to being generally accepted by the most conservative elements of the community. The complete unanimity of opinion on the question of the federal franchise for women is a case in point. If their conservatism on every other point is any guide to their feelings in this matter there were numbers of women there who must have been bitterly opposed to the principle of woman suffrage in its earlier unpopular days. But now that other women have won out in spite of their indifference, or active opposition, they are gaily pluming themselves on their new privilege of citizenship. When an erroneous dispatch came from Ottawa saying that the government had granted the federal franchise to all the women of Canada the convention nearly went wild with excitement.

Venereal Disease

There was a general feeling that this question

deserved much fuller discussion than the limited time at the disposal of the delegates made possible. But a resolution was passed, without protest asking for free clinics, free blood tests, special arrangements in connection with all general hospitals for dealing with this disease, registration without name and address, and that the government supply free pamphlets concerning social diseases to all who apply for them.

The discussion brought out some appalling facts in regard to the effects of this disease upon women and children. In one test that was made of thirty-four infected mothers, who bore one hundred and seventy-five children it was found that one hundred and four died in infancy, and of those that were left forty-one were diseased and thirty healthy. It was pointed out that not only is a large percentage of the infantile mortality due to this cause but that it is one of the most common causes of sterility in women.

Not less interesting and informative was the discussion on the feeble minded, led by Prof. Carrie Derick, of Montreal. Prof. Derick said that there was a danger of reformers trying to lay the blame for mental deficiency at the door of their pet aversion, but that so far as could be ascertained by scientific investigation, with the possible exception of the Mongolian type, it was due entirely to heredity, to some weakness in the family stock. Almost always there had been a case of it somewhere in the history of the family. Or if there had been no actual case of mental deficiency there had usually been a neurotic tendency in the family evidenced by crime or suicide. Usually the families in which mental deficiency occurred were of a rather low order mentally and it was rarely that any member achieved distinction in any field of usefulness. There were exceptions in the case of what is called the Mongolian type of mental deficiency, which has been believed to be sporadic and due to malnutrition of the mother during pregnancy. Answering the very obvious question as to whether it must not have been sporadic in each family in the first place, Prof. Derick said that the only explanation which had been found for the occurrence of this evidence of decadence in families, was that they were primitive types which had not been able to adapt themselves to the advance of civilization, and that as life became more and more complicated they fell farther and farther behind.

A pamphlet was distributed setting forth a few salient facts in regard to the numbers of these mental cripples and urging, as the only safety for the race, complete segregation of them especially during the period of reproduction.

Public Health and Thrift

The close relation which suffragists have always claimed existed between the woman's business of feeding and caring for the health of her family and politics became very evident in the way the question of public health and thrift brought out the party leanings of different delegates. There were those in whose opinion the Dominion government could do no wrong and those again who were equally sure that it could not do right, or that if it did do it it was never done in time.

After having passed a resolution asking for a small permanent commission to consider the whole question of production, transportation, storage and sale of foods the convention found itself blocked in passing another resolution asking for the nationalization of railways and coal fields since obviously there was a conflict between the purpose of the two resolutions.

A resolution to remove the duty from all food stuffs, at least for the period of the war, was defeated through the protest of Prof. Derick that

it was class legislation and discriminated against the farmer. She claimed that it was unfair to remove the duty from the articles with which the farmer had to compete and leave it on the things he had to use in production, and she said that if the resolution was accepted as an emergency measure by the council, she would immediately bring in another that all duties be removed as an emergency measure, during the period of the war.

Lambs and Calves

Only Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the W.G.G.A. and Mrs. L. A. Hamilton of Toronto raised their voices in protest against the resolution to appeal to the federal government to forbid the slaughter of lambs and female calves during the period of the war. Mrs. Hamilton made a strong appeal for the small farmers, pointing out that in many cases they had no grain to feed their stock, and that if they were forbidden to slaughter it they might lose it altogether, but the appeal fell upon deaf ears. The resolution passed almost unanimously. A resolution was also passed asking the federal government to institute instruction and conservation kitchens, all over the country in order to show the people how to eliminate waste.

When the question of government employment bureaus was brought up, the lady in charge of the employment bureau for Ontario asked to be allowed to speak on the question and in a very few words she made the convention feel that it was fortunate in having the advice of one who had experience in conducting this sort of work. In her opinion what the country needed was a provincial employment bureau in each province with complete autonomy in its own affairs and a clearing station at Ottawa which would receive reports once or preferably twice a week. In order to succeed these bureaus would have to be free from party patronage or they would not secure the confidence of the labor party, and no system of employment bureaus could accomplish its ends without. In order to insure that they would be kept out of politics each province should have in charge of them a non-party committee of representative men and women.

Military Training in the Schools

The pleasant willingness to agree to differ which marked most of the discussions of the convention threatened to give way to bitterness when the most intense national feeling was aroused by the resolution favoring compulsory military training in the public schools. In the end the discussion turned not upon whether the Canadian boy of the future should or should not be made into a soldier, but whether military or physical training during his school days best fitted him to become one. Out of a situation which had such unique possibilities for discord Prof. Derick led the convention back to peace and harmony with a skilfully worded resolution of compromise which stated that inasmuch as feeling was running too high at present for people to be able to decide calmly and wisely upon these questions, the convention put itself on record as favoring compulsory military training for all youths between eighteen and twenty-one, during the period of the war, and that the question of military training in the public schools be laid upon the table until after the war was over.

Something of the same spirit came to the fore again when Mrs. Adam Shortt of Ottawa brought up a resolution asking that all immigration from enemy alien countries be prohibited after the war. In concluding the discussion which was generally unfavorable to Mrs. Shortt's resolution, Mrs. McNaughtan asked the very pertinent question what, according to all British traditions and customs,

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Delegates and Officers of the National Council of Women at the Convention in Winnipeg. Representatives were present from all parts of Canada

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MILITARY TRAINING

One of the warmest discussions which agitated the National Council of Women in convention was that upon military training in the public schools and it became quite evident that those who have been claiming that this war must be fought to a victorious conclusion in order to insure a permanent peace, have been deceiving us. They are not expecting a permanent peace.

Over and over again the war enthusiasts, to which class nearly all the delegates belonged, have urged the people to consent to the effacing of the right of free speech, and to conscription, because this was a war against war, and in that respect it was different from other wars. I never believed this myself and now it appears that they didn't either. While there was known to be in the gathering a very small minority opinion against war, present or future, the debate mostly took the form of a discussion as to whether physical training of school children or military training of them better fitted them to become soldiers in the army or navy. Only Mrs. Murray from Halifax, suggested the possibility of future peace, and protested against the militaristic ideal and the subservience to authority which went with military training of young boys.

Evidently the consensus of opinion was that this is just a plain war, like the hundreds of other wars that have left their scars upon humanity and that none of the peace "Guarantees," about which we hear so much, can insure us against future wars. The conclusion to be drawn from the actions, rather than from the words of these "Victory for the sake of future peace," advocates is obviously sensible. This war is not a war against war. Instead of making for future peace it will make for future wars, if, as seems likely, it is followed by general military training and increased armament.

Peace presupposes trust and goodwill between nations, whereas war stirs up hatred and suspicion. Until "men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles" it is useless to expect the fruits of war to be peace.

The fundamental things that might make future wars impossible are none of them being even contemplated. The first and most important is an agreement between all the governments and their people that in case of a future war all private property should immediately be taken over by the state. That would settle the war question forever and ever, amen, but it won't be done.

A five year newspaper, magazine and moving picture campaign for peace under the direction of a representative international committee would settle the war question and only cost a fraction of the millions that it is proposed to spend on armament, but there would not be any profit in that for the millionaire munition makers so it won't be done.

Allan Benson's plan of an agreement between the nations to take a referendum of their men on the question of peace and war and send to the front first, as private soldiers, all those old or young, who vote for war, coupled with a five years' imprisonment during peace time for any editor or magazine writer writing in favor of war, would be efficacious, but it won't be done.

None of these really sensible things will be done, because there is no profit in them for those who grow financially fat out of the slaughter of human beings.

PLEASE PAY THE WAITRESS

This notice, at the head of a restaurant order sheet, has a double meaning. The obvious one is to settle one's account with the waitress, the more obscure, to do one's share towards paying her salary with a tip, and thus relieve the owner of the establishment of the unpleasant obligation of paying his own employees.

One wouldn't so much mind being held up for a tip if the girl who, more or less willingly served one, profited thereby. But she does so very temporarily if at all. If one were to make a practice of going to a certain restaurant—this is going to require a great stretch of the imagination—and tipping the same girl a dollar a meal, almost in no time, the proprietor would come to hear of it and would reduce the girl's wages by that amount. All of which harks back to the theory, mentioned in this department recently that the employer has a right to all the profit of the girl's labor over and above a bare living for herself.

FREEDOM

We have been seriously questioning whether the liberty we believed we had in Canada was real or imaginary. There is no liberty at all in being allowed to express sentiments with which the great majority of people agree or to which they are indifferent. The real test of liberty is whether the

minority opinion is allowed to find expression when there is strong opposition to it.

When those in favor of conscription hold a public meeting, as happened in Winnipeg recently, and send out a warning that they will not be responsible for anything that may happen to any anti-conscriptionists that attend it, and at the same time announce that they are not going to permit any anti-conscriptionists meetings, it gives the lie to the theory that the Union Jack stands for personal liberty and freedom of speech, as opposed to the Prussian ideal of the subjection of the rights of the individual to those of the state.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ONE OF THE INNOCENTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been interested in the "Home Makers'" letters on disgraceful catalog illustrations and though not exactly a home maker, I am one of the young ones who may go wrong. It reminds me of a move our worthy women's society made in the mountains on the same subject. There soon was much talk of draping the table legs; and the would-be young innocents, myself included, immediately brought forth



THE THIRSTY HARVESTER

our catalogs to look for the evil we had never noticed.

There are people still who think the Physical Culture magazine unfit for young people. The story, "Damaged Goods," which has appeared in its pages and has had such a fight to appear on the screen, was supposed to be quite vile, and the criticism of it caused more of us to read it and see it played; so the mock-modest ones did us a good turn that time.

I understand that the standard of morality in Japan is high, where they use a common bathing-house and both sexes bathe together, unhindered by even a bathing suit, and paying less attention to one another than we do on the beach.

"MOUNTAIN GIRL."

FEATHER BEDS FOR CHICKS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I want to tell the ladies about some feather beds I made for my new chicks. I have always disliked taking them off in rag lined boxes. They get tangled up so in the old cloths. I had a lot of feathers this spring saved from prairie chickens and ducks. I just made some nice feather beds, one for the bottom of the basket and one to cover them. They are as snug and comfy as any little Belgians used to be in their beds. I put an old piece of cloth over the lower bed, let it come up over the top "tick" and I can either burn or wash this cloth and all is ready for the next batch.

I want to say that I am another that is satisfied with the display of underclothes in the catalogs.

Surely it is straining at gnats to make a fuss about a necessity like that. There is a difference in the way a thing is done that makes harm. To illustrate, last winter when I was "down home" my niece went to the "movies" one night and the prevailing styles were shown. In telling about it the next day she said they were showing underclothing on the screen, girls dressed in "teddy bears" and at one end of the stage, in the picture, was a boy peeking through the curtain at them. She saw nothing wrong in the display of underclothes, but she did object to the peeking. That was suggestive and for that reason made harm of the picture.

I think we might each and every one use our influence for a bit better picture show. There is much room for improvement in that. Even when we go to see the best artists on the stage the play will treat of some dirty sex problem which makes us come away, as one of Harold Bell Wright's characters says, "with a bad taste in our mouths." But we'll grouch about it and go again the next chance, knowing it will be the same thing repeated.

Hurrah for Borden. Now let some of the men who have been advocating war show that they are ready to enlist as a private and do anything their country finds for them to do. And free wheat at last!

CONSTANT READER.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST TOBACCO

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of May 2, I noticed a letter from "Mother of Soldier Boys," on "Too much tobacco for soldiers." I certainly agree with her. There are lots of boys who never smoked before they enlisted, my brother for one and I think the money could be well spent on something that would benefit them.

FARMER'S WIFE.

A JUNE BIRD'S PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is another seeking your aid. It is in regard to furnishing a new home. The walls are white at present but later will be tinted. The living room faces south, 13 by 15 ft., with a large window in the south and piano window in the east. It has sliding doors opening off quite a large hall and the same to the dining room, which is directly behind the living room, with twin windows in the east and about the same size as living room. Give me your opinion as to color of curtains, material and kind of furniture. Also what color shall we stain the woodwork to harmonize, not the very expensive kind, but just the happy medium. Is it fashionable to have the plate rail in dining room and burlap so far up the wall? Upstairs there are three bedrooms of good size which I thought of doing in white enamel inside of rooms and the hall woodwork in light oak. I would be glad to have your ideas through the columns of The Guide. Wishing you every success in your work.

A JUNE BIRD.

Answer

You are very fortunate to be beginning with a clean sheet, having a new house and new carpets and curtains and furniture. To begin with the most important thing, it isn't enough to say that you will have the walls tinted later. If you are going to have a really beautiful home you must decide first of all on exactly the shade you are going to have on them, and then choose the other things to harmonize. I would suggest a rich deep tan for the living room, dining room and hall with dark brown woodwork stained and given a coat of dull varnish and a cream ceiling. Have the floor stained brown and waxed. I would like plain golden brown rugs in these rooms or a very tiny pattern in green and brown, or old blue and brown, with the same color combinations in the madras curtains at the windows. Make them with a valance across the top of the window and hanging just about two inches below the sill.

If you like solid, substantial furniture get leather seated chairs in early English finish for your living room, but if you prefer a more graceful effect, I would recommend brown willow, with a single chair in green willow, to give color contrast. Have cushions in green and brown or old blue and brown. For the dining room I would recommend either early English or fumed oak, as you prefer.

You will find it much more convenient to do both halls alike, and in any case I would strongly advise you against the use of yellow oak which I think is the most unpleasant finish there is.

Your idea of having the bedroom woodwork finished in white enamel is good and you can use with this quite inexpensive white enamel furniture and have the walls tinted in some dainty color. Rag carpet or rugs dyed to harmonize with the walls and white dotted muslin curtains would make these rooms very attractive.—F.M.B.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

It is now nearly two and a half years since the Patriotic Acre Fund was so enthusiastically adopted at the Regina Convention of 1915. In response to the appeal subsequently made to the Grain Growers of the province the proceeds of about 6,400 acres were promised to the fund. We are now almost in the middle of 1917 and there are still outstanding, roughly, about 2,000 forms, representing, approximately, at least as many acres.

That our people have not forgotten the fund which made Saskatchewan famous is evident from the fact that contributions are still coming in, though very slowly. The great war, as we all know to our cost, still continues, and the need is as great as ever. Many of those who signed forms have, I know, since made the greater sacrifice of offering their lives for their country, and it would be unreasonable to ask for anything more; they have abundantly liquidated their debt. To those, however, who remain at home, and whose promises are yet unfulfilled, I would say that the fund is still open, to be administered by the central executive for the benefit of those whose need, in their opinion, is greatest. Will you, then, reduce the 2,000 by one?

S. W. Y.

THE ASSOCIATION HONOR ROLL

Since the close of the convention at Moose Jaw in February last we have received several lists of men who have gone to the front, with a request that they be placed on the association's honor roll. When this honor roll was instituted it was intended solely for use at the convention above mentioned. Whether a permanent record of these names shall be kept is a matter for future consideration. In the meantime, however, we shall welcome the names of any men who were not included in the convention honor roll, and will see that a faithful record is kept of the same. We shall also be glad of any information as to casualties or military honors not previously reported, but please do not duplicate.

S. W. Y.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

In the Weekly North-Western Miller for April 11 appears the following by the editor, Wm. C. Edgar:—

"There is some disappointment at Ottawa over the refusal of the farmers of Western Canada to accept in advance an offer of \$1.30 a bushel, Fort William, for their wheat of the crop of 1917. Such disappointment is natural, and grows out of an intense desire that Canada should do everything in her power to help the Allies win the war. Possibly a little further thought will lead to a more workable offer which the farmers can accept.

It is unfair to the farmers of Western Canada to question their good judgment and unselfishness in making this refusal. They may see difficulties in the way that were not apparent to the government. Certainly their position is not like that of British or Australian farmers, to whose example their critics are pointing. It is doubtful if a fair price can be fixed in advance for the Canadian wheat crop of this or any other year, and moreover, it is unnecessary. No farmer anywhere in the Canadian west would refuse to give the government possession of his grain the moment it is ready for market, but no one can say what the price should be. That will be governed by influences over which there is no control.

If this offer were intended to stimulate production, its authors may be assured that this will reach its limits without stimulus, and with the United States united with the Allies in the war no desirable object would be served by segregating the Canadian wheat crop, either as to marketing or price."

ROCANVILLE G.G.A. GIVES \$2,438

Since so much is said and thought by certain people in the eastern part of Canada as well as by some in the west that the organized farmers exist wholly for material things and that as a consequence they must necessarily be selfish and for their own interests only, it is but fair to point out that the real purpose of the Grain Growers as an association is essentially first the improvement of our social and community life; and if it be for the community, then it cannot be selfish.

To show that the ideal mentioned above is true of the Rocanville G.G.A., that it goes even further than the community with us, and as monies are much needed for patriotic purposes at the present time, I thought of taking this opportunity of explaining just how we have succeeded during the past two years along these lines.

In March, 1916, we held in Rocanville a patriotic sale, clearing over \$1,400, half of which was given to the Red Cross and the other went to St. Dunstan's school for the blind soldiers. In March, 1917, we held our second sale, clearing \$1,038, which was again divided as before. Owing to crop conditions in these parts and also to the way in which our people have responded to the many calls during the past year, we consider that although the proceeds of this year's sale were not so great as those of last, that the sale was even a greater success.

J. F. HERMAN.

Sec. Rocanville G.G.A. Ltd.

RUBY HILL ORGANIZED

Just before seeding a meeting was held in the Bohemian Hall, West Valley Centre, for the purpose of forming a local of the S.G.G.A. James Archibald presided. Mr. John McNaughtan, district director, briefly addressed the meeting, outlining the past and present work of the association. Much had been accomplished, but the real history of the movement had only started. It was now being realized that certain phases of economic reform could only be reached through political action. A general discussion followed. W. Dollansky gave fraternal greetings from Ailsa Craig local. After deciding to organize, the following officers were elected: President, James Archibald; vice-president, George Wilde; secretary, J. Esler; directors, Messrs. L. Kerchoff, J. Taylor, H. Moncrief, W. Wilson. Twenty-three members were enrolled and it was decided that the name "Ruby Hill" should be given to this local.

GOOD YEAR FOR FROBISHER

Frobisher local held their annual meeting on December 9. The president was in the chair and a full house was in attendance. Minutes of last annual meeting were read and approved. After transacting the monthly business in connection with the association, it was moved by Mr. Ward and seconded by Mr. Mulhigan that Mr. Ernawine audit the secretary's books and report. Auditor found books correct, showing 65 members and \$25.75 of a balance to the credit of our local after our year's business.

It was moved by Mr. Ernawine, seconded by Mr. Pratt that the secretary be paid \$25.00 for his services to the local for the year and that a vote of thanks be given him for the way he conducted the work entrusted to him by our local. After finishing the work for the year we had some good discussions as to ways and means for the betterment of the association for another year. Election of officers being the next item to attend to, all the positions were filled by re-electing all the old officers: President, Mr. A. E. Sherwin; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Ward; directors, Mr. J. H. Ernawine and Mr. A. Moffat; secretary-treasurer, Angus McMaster.

ANGUS McMASTER, Sec.
Frobisher S.G.G.A.

BUSINESS INCREASING

The annual meeting of the Wingello G.G. Local was held at Brocton school on Friday, December 15. The following

officers were elected: President, E. Newell; vice-president, Jas. Bird; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Greer; directors, Geo. O. Tutton, P. Strom, R. Treleave, Chas. Linguard and Wm. Kinsley. H. L. Martin was elected delegate to attend the district meeting to be held at Moose Jaw, December 19 and 20. We have 38 members in good standing for the past year. Our volume of business transacted during the past year has greatly increased. Any communications you may have with our local may be addressed to S. J. Greer, Secretary-Treasurer, Wingello P.O.

S. J. GREER,
Secretary Wingello S.G.G.A.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

Our meeting of May 22 was very successful. A very interesting paper on "Best ways to keep our boys and girls on the farm" was read by E. Laird. We held a debate on "Resolved that free trade and direct taxation is a greater benefit to Canada than the protective tariff." Affirmative: H. C. Flemming, A. E. Swayze and W. J. B. Smith. Negative: S. Lee Fraser, E. Laird and Wm. Foster. Discussion in favor of affirmative.

Our membership contest since last meeting gave good results. The president secured 18 members, while the vice-president secured 26, so that on the president and his supporters will fall the burden of a nice supper. This gives us a membership of 73 paid-up, 17 of which are lady members. Our next meeting will be in charge of the fair sex and we sure look forward to something good.

A. E. SWAYZE.

Sec. Tate G.G.A.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held here for the purpose of re-organizing the Hearne local which had fallen into a somewhat apathetic condition. We were much pleased to be favored with a visit from our district director, Mr. Johnson. His time was very limited and he was also laboring under the effects of a recent illness, but gave us an interesting talk during the short time at his disposal on the work, aims and objects of the association. Prospects are excellent for a good live local at this point.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. C. Clark; vice-president, J. V. Patterson; Secretary, F. M. Livingstone; board of directors, John Shaw, F. M. Livingstone, J. E. Clark, L. Graham, N. F. McCrea, A. H. Pixley.

F. M. LIVINGSTONE.

Sec. Hearne G.G.A.

The annual rally of the Waldorf G.G.A. was held on Tuesday in the Waldorf school house. Our district director, W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, was asked to come and give an address as we had had nothing of this description before. After a few selections of music and a few songs rendered by our local people, Mr. Orchard was called upon. In his address he reviewed the Farmers' Platform, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him for his very interesting and instructive address.

ROBT. ROUNTREE.

Sec. Waldorf G.G.A.

Find enclosed M.O. for \$4 membership fees from Hitchcock association. At present we have 16 members. At our last meeting three shares were fully subscribed for a co-operative elevator at this point. A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing President Maharg's stand on the proposed purchase by the government of the 1917 wheat crop at \$1.50 per bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William.

T. S. EVANS.

Sec. Hitchcock G.G.A.

Enclosed find postal note for \$3.50 membership fees for 1917. Our annual meeting was held on April 7, it being the earliest date we could arrange to have a meeting on account of late threshing and a long trail. You will know by the remittance that it was impossible for our members to attend on account of water and slush. The following officers were elected: President, H. Ariss; vice-president, J. H. Wentworth; secretary, H. R. Logan; directors, George Ariss, Charles R. Gibson, Wm. Cotter, H. E. Logan, Thos Smith and A. G. Fisher.

H. R. LOGAN.

Sec. Crocus G.G.A.

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Blast out the boulders, blow up the stumps—and you have a fertile field where waste land existed before.

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A GOOD START AT SEAMO

An interesting gathering of farmers was held in Seamo Hall, five miles east of Clarkleith, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 6. Jos. Burge was called to the chair and T. I. Ferguson acted as secretary. After a statement regarding the aims and work of the Grain Growers' movement by W. R. Wood, it was unanimously decided to organize a branch to be known as the Seamo Grain Growers' Association. With an initial enrollment of 20 members the following were elected the first officers: President, Henry Seaman; vice-president, A. King; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Greenham; directors, D. McMillan, W. H. Bennett, W. H. Harris, T. J. Wells, J. Clark and J. Scarife. The newly organized branch is setting itself to enlist as far as possible the whole farming population of the district, and to this end are planning a community picnic to be held at the Clarkleith Consolidated School on Saturday, June 30, when it is expected that it will be possible to double the male membership and to enlist a large proportion of the farmers' wives as active co-workers in the movement. Problems of co-operative buying, providing a comfortable hall and other practical matters will occupy the attention of the association immediately. Seamo branch begins its work under the most encouraging circumstances and bids fair to be an energetic unit in the movement from the outset.

AN IDEAL MEETING AT IDEAL

On an ideal summer day, Thursday, June 7, an ideal Grain Growers' organization meeting was held in Ideal school house, a dozen miles, more or less, northeast of the little town of St. Laurent. The settlement was out en masse, Scotchmen (including at least two Orcadians) Irishmen, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scandinavians, ladies, children and babies—all were out. Mr. Ennis was chairman and Mr. Morrison, secretary. After a talk on the organization and work of the movement by W. R. Wood, there was a general discussion and a unanimous desire was expressed to proceed to organize. Twenty names were enrolled in ten minutes. It was ultimately decided to send a representative committee to a meeting arranged for in St. Laurent on June 13, with a view to interesting that section of the community and securing a still larger membership before completing the organization. The wisdom of this plan is very apparent. It will be possible then to choose the executive from the very best material in the whole district. Whatever name may be ultimately decided upon for the branch, there is every reason to expect its development into an "ideal" Grain Growers' Association, entering into all the activities of the movement and doing worthily its share toward the general progress.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS AT McCREARY

Final arrangements have been completed and material placed on the ground for the elevator which The Grain Growers' Grain Co. are erecting at this point and we expect the builders to arrive in about ten days' time to commence work on the building. The site selected is in every way satisfactory and the best to be had. McPherson's warehouse has been purchased by the company and will be removed to make room for the flour house. We are very pleased to see so many local improvements, such as our new school costing about \$10,000 or \$12,000, new sidewalks of cement, etc., one elevator and the one to be built by The Grain Growers' Grain Co. which will make quite a difference to the business activity at this point.

TO NOMINATE FARMERS' CANDIDATE

A convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Marquette federal constituency who would stand for the principles set forth in the Farmers' National Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Shoal Lake, on Thursday, June 28, at 3 p.m. All in favor of the above platform, whether Grain Growers or not, and all people who hold for progressive legislation generally, are invited to attend. Please give this as much publicity in your district as possible. It is desirable that every sub-association should recognize this opportunity of vindicating the above platform.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Trusting that a large representation from your district may be present.

(Signed) BERT McLEOD,

Acting Secretary.

Note—The above paragraph is a call from the constituency of Marquette and we hope that all parties interested will get busy to make this convention both large and interesting.

A NOVEL OUTING

The Morris Grain Growers' Association introduced a new feature in connection with the carrying out of their summer program. The committee in making plans for a day's outing drafted a well arranged program to give the members and friends of the association a very full day of education and enjoyment combined. In planning their outing they arranged an auto ride from Morris to the home of A. P. Stevenson, Esq. (old Nelson), the apple king of Manitoba.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Stevenson not only were his spacious grounds placed at the disposal of the Grain Growers, but he also favored them with a tour through his various gardens and orchards, explaining the nature of the work he is doing, the variety of fruit trees and shrubs he is growing and the results he is reaching in connection with the practical solving of the problem of producing a large variety of high class fruit in the province of Manitoba.

Lunch was served on the grounds and addresses covering important features of the Grain Growers' movement were delivered by Peter Wright, of Myrtle, and R. C. Henders, of the Central office, after which the party re-organized and made the trip to the Morden Demonstration Farm, adjacent to the town of Morden. Here the party had the privilege of looking over the various demonstration plots and of seeing the variety and scope of the work carried on. Owing to the absence of rain neither the farm of Mr. Stevenson nor the Demonstration Farm were seen at their best. Nevertheless, in connection with both places sufficient was in evidence to satisfy the minds of the most critical that there were great possibilities in store for the province.

Upwards of 40 autos, suitably decorated for the occasion, lined up at Morris promptly at nine o'clock, the hour arranged for beginning the day's outing, and altogether the trip was a most enjoyable one and though the people returned home in the evening somewhat weary with the exertions of the day, everyone was delighted with the outing. The Morris people are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in pulling off this program as they have clearly demonstrated the value and importance of setting apart a certain amount of time for recreation and social betterment. Other associations might profit by the example set by the Morris Association in this direction, and we are of the opinion that the features of this day's program—enlarged upon to take in the different associations in the district—would make the Grain Growers' day in that district the great social function of the year. I would like to suggest that the secretaries of our various branches think this matter over and see if they cannot arrange a district outing at which all the associations in that district might auto to some central attractive spot where they could spend an enjoyable day in getting better acquainted. They could also hold a short program of sports and perhaps a convention of from one and a half to two hours could be held, at which the subject of "How Grain Growers' work in the district can be more successfully carried on" could be discussed by a few speakers, either local or visitors.

LITTLE SOURIS PICNIC JULY 2

The annual picnic of the Little Souris Grain Growers' Association takes place on Monday, July 2. With an ideal spot, convenient to all the district, good program provided, good speakers and the reputation of the Little Souris ladies for providing ample and excellent refreshments on all occasions, this should prove quite as enjoyable as any of the many former picnics held at the popular little summer resort of Lake Clementi.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE

In nothing is the Grain Growers' Association more effectively serving the best interests of Western Canada than in its encouragement of personal intelligence regarding public affairs, independent thinking on community and national questions and unhampered individual initiative in the activities of citizenship.

The overthrow of the older despotisms and the establishment of what we are sometimes optimistic enough to call "our modern democracy" has not secured all that prophets foretold and eager reformers hoped for. Ignorance, carelessness and apathy on the part of many have opened the way through which other tyrannies have climbed to dominance. The land speculator, the timber-limit exploiter, the railway autocrat, the party boss, the expert lobbyist, the unscrupulous heeler have often made our boasted democracy a by-word and a scandal, and the common man is still ground under a bondage scarcely less better than the older slavery.

By honeyed phrases, by fair seeming policies, by specious promises, by party catch-words, by appeals to selfishness and race pride and ecclesiastical bias, by false generosity, by sheer bluff, the modern autocrat has found it possible to corral the suffrages of the multitude and to extort from them the hard won products of toilsome lives, leaving them but the barest subsistence.

And the cry of the passing years has been increasingly the cry for something by which men might deliver their lives from the bitter domination of their task-masters. The deliverance could not come from without. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." But there was needed something to stimulate the intellect, something to quicken the perception, something to rouse from apathy, in order that the movement of emancipation might become a reality. The farmers' movement has been conspicuously successful in that task. It has led thousands to realize that they must think if they would avoid being over-reached by other interests, that they must be acquainted with the significance of policies and the effect of tariffs and the incidence of taxation if they would not be hood-winked by the "wise" politician.

And so today common men are more fully and more widely than ever before becoming in things economic "wise unto salvation." That they are becoming acquainted with the means through which they have been out-witted and robbed and from that knowledge it is but a step to the deposition of the autocrats and the interests that have been enriching themselves at the people's expense. Personal intelligence, independence and initiative is the secret of economic emancipation, of fiscal and electoral reformation, and of the creation of a democracy worthy of the name. These ends and others beyond them in the region of social and moral developments, the Grain Growers' movement is consciously and purposefully seeking. It aims at the full and complete enfranchisement of the ordinary individual so that there shall be secured to him his rightful share of the good things of life and so that he shall gladly and manfully accept his full share of responsibility for conditions about him. As that status is attained, tyranny and exploitation must gradually but surely be overcome and the whole level of life be raised. Men escape from the glamor of party catch-words and can no longer be hoodwinked by the guile of the protectionist spell-binder or the subtle pseudo-logic of the crafty tariff artist. The day of intelligent and informed citizenship draws near and the modern autocrat may read the handwriting of his approaching doom. It is today each one's opportunity to support the promotion of such ideals in our local relationships with the branches of the association.

W. R. WOOD.

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' annual picnic will be held at Shoal Lake on Wednesday, July 4. Excursions will be run from Neepawa and Russell. The usual sports program is provided and the best speakers available will be present.

RAIL INSURANCE



RESULT:—Figure it out for yourself. If all the farmers of Alberta in the year 1917 wrote their insurance through their own organization under our present arrangements, they would make no direct saving in actual cost except possibly in the cost of adjustment, but they would have financed their various locals and the central office to the extent of approximately \$252,000.00.

If you make our forecast for 1919 come true, the actual saving in premiums alone would be approximately \$350,000.00 besides financing your organization to the extent of \$252,500.00. Our forecast is not so impossible either. 1915 was considered a bad hail year, the losses being roughly 76 per cent. of the premiums, but a few minutes figuring will show you that a 7 per cent. flat rate would realize \$70,000 more than the amount necessary to pay in full for the same percentage of loss on the increased volume of insurance as well as the adjustment expenses and the \$252,500 paid in commissions to your own organization for use in furthering your own interests.

The only thing unreasonable about the forecast is the idea that the farmers could agree "to hang together." That is up to you. You are not asked to take any risk. Why not get in and help to bring it about by making your application for hail insurance this year through the U.F.A.

A Policy

written through the U.F.A. is a step in co-operation and a blow at private control and monopoly of your business.

Your Policy is secured by

The Rochester Underwriters Agency
Rochester, N. Y.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1917

Capital	\$ 2,000,000
Reserve for all other	
Liabilities	10,954,055
Net surplus	10,759,422
Assets	23,715,477

Assets all invested in U.S.A. and Canada

Incorporated in 1872 under New York State Law.

Neither a branch nor a part of any Foreign Institution.

BUSINESS WHOLLY CONFINED TO UNITED STATES, ITS POSSESSIONS AND CANADA.

CHARLES G. SMITH	JESSE E. WHITE
President	Vice-President
E. M. CRAIG	A. R. PHILLIPS
Secretary	Asst. Secretary

—The U.F.A.—

your fight. We want you to know about it. no local to give you that information will you so that we can send it to you. You owe it to that we should be allowed to present our case our support.

United Farmers of Alberta

Prov. Secretary Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta

Redpath SUGAR

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Alberta Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted monthly for the United Farmers of Alberta by R. P. Goodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE PRICE OF DEMOCRACY

Our secretary being absent, I am asked to write a little message to our U.F.A. locals and members. This being Election Day, June 7, I presume there is no subject except politics that is worth discussion. I do not know at this time which group of noble statesmen will have the glorious privilege of sacrificing themselves for the salvation of their country, but I do know that the country will be saved because of the election of one of these groups to the offices they so much desire. I know also that the country will be utterly ruined because the other group is defeated.

What a pity we cannot sacrifice both groups on their country's altar, that we might be doubly saved and blessed. And then the N.P.L. if they could be in the sacrifice, what an Amen they would make to the double sacrifice. But as it is we will be saved and we will be lost, we will be blessed and we will be cursed. If enough of the "Amen" is left to be heard will it be an Amen to the salvation or an Amen to the ruination, or will it be an Amen in a verse all by itself.

The voting at this writing is not over but the campaign is over. The appeal of the candidates to the intelligence of the free men and women voters of Alberta has been closed. When you read this, the election will be over and the result known. But while all the things pertaining to the election are fresh in your minds, I would like for each farmer and farm woman to sit down and do some very serious thinking over the matter.

What are your impressions of a democracy in political action as exemplified in this election? Each one of you has had a chance to hear some political speaker or speakers. Has the speaking you have heard been on that high plane or intelligent, fair and frank discussion of the current questions and problems that you could reasonably expect from those who were asking you to entrust to their keeping the destinies of this province? Did the speakers you heard appeal to the reason and lofty sentiments or to the passion and dull prejudices of their hearers? Did they explain clearly, so that you could understand fully the merits of questions they discussed, and tell you just what you would expect from them in case of election? How many speakers inspired you with confidence and how many filled you with distrust? Were you influenced by your own partisan prejudice or by the character of the speeches? If you could disabuse your mind of all party prejudice do you think that, from the speaking you heard, you could have clearly understood the differences between the contestants? There are hundreds of other questions you might profitably think about, but there is one other question more important to you than all others put together, and that question is you.

A democracy is a government by the people. Its character depends on the standard of the citizenship of the people themselves. If there was anything wrong in this election the fault lies in the people themselves and not in the politicians. The people are benefited or injured by government. The politicians want office and they try to do and say things that will cause you to vote them into office. If they appeal to your prejudices instead of your reason and high sentiment, it is because they think you will respond to that appeal. "Yes," you say, "but some of the men we heard talk were not capable of appealing to our reason and we had no choice in the matter, for the other side was just as badly represented." Your fault again. Citizenship in a democracy is worth something and costs something. Have you been quietly thinking during the last four years whether or not the best man in your party in your district was serving you? If you have not, you have not been doing your duty as a citizen. You should begin thinking and working and thinking right now for the next election. If you conclude the member elect is not the right man, begin at once to try and find the right man or

woman. Talk the matter over with your neighbor or neighbors. Make it your business and attend to your business. Take as much interest in selecting a representative as you would in selecting a horse or a farm. Keep on trying to find the right candidate till you are sure you have found him, and then reveal him to others till you have all found him. This is only getting ready for action. When the next election approaches, you must not only know what you want to do, but you must be prepared to do it.

Go to your party caucus and help send delegates to your party convention, who will nominate the right candidate. If you fail here you will fail everywhere. If you make good here, you make good everywhere. Right here is where the machine starts and the hopper is filled. Just as the hopper is filled, so will the grist be. If the people want this grist to be true democracy, they must fill the hopper. The machine is all right if it is run right, and it will be easier to run it right than it will be to build another one—another party. If every man and

every woman who wants good government will be ready at the next election to attend his or her party caucus and go prepared to act in intelligent unison, I will promise that there will be no occasion for a third party, and there will be no occasion for finding fault with the way the following campaign is conducted, and there will be no cause to find fault with the result of the election. This means citizenship, which is the price of true democracy.

H. W. WOOD,
President, U.F.A.

U.F.A. SUNDAY REPORTS

U.F.A. Sunday this year was observed on May 27 and from reports coming to hand it would appear to have been very successful. As most of the farmers are aware, a resolution was passed at our annual convention held in Calgary two years ago, in which it was resolved that the Sunday nearest Empire Day, May 24, should be declared as U.F.A. Sunday, and be set apart for the discussion of U.F.A. affairs from a religious standpoint. This year the board of directors at their meeting in March passed a resolution requesting that wherever U.F.A. Sunday exercises were observed a collection should be taken on behalf of the Military Branch, Y.M.C.A., provided that this did not conflict with any other arrangements which had already been made. We have to date received approximately \$596.82 as a result of these collections, and many of our unions have not yet reported. Some of the reports received are as follows:

Rathwell Local, No. 667, had a good service in their schoolroom and as a result have forwarded \$40. This local has not a very large membership but are at present rallying up the district and hope for a considerable increase in their numbers in the near future.

Craigmyle Local, No. 342, have forwarded \$24.30. The Rev. Wm. Irvine of Calgary preached the sermon here, and the secretary remarks that he made some straight-from-the-shoulder hits in expressing his very many interesting views. Everybody was delighted, the weather was delightful and the hall was filled to capacity.

Cayley Local, No. 259 have forwarded the sum of \$12.05. The attendance was good, and would have been larger, but although the day turned out fine, the roads were in a very bad condition.

Clareholm Local, No. 79 sent \$12.00. Here the roads also interfered with the attendance, as owing to excessive rains which they had been having, they were almost impassable. The service was held in the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Kidd, of the Presbyterian Church, delivered the address. Rev. Mr. Phoenix of the Anglican Church commented very favorably on the circular sent to the pastors of the different churches in the province by our president.

Donalda Local, No. 128 sent \$5.50. The address was delivered by J. E. Fleming, farmer and minister of the neighborhood and was very much enjoyed by those present.

Claremont Local, No. 725 have forwarded the sum of \$15.60. The service was held in Saskalta schoolhouse on May 20, Rev. Mr. Brett giving a long talk on lines pertaining to the different paths that the church and the U.F.A. were working along together. As Mr. Brett had another engagement for May 27 the service here had to be held a week earlier. The president, Mr. Hurman gave a short address along political lines as it was so near election time, and made a plea for honesty in political affairs. Mr. C. C. Colin also addressed the meeting on the necessity of all farmers dropping minor differences and holding together for betterment of conditions. Mr. Palmer read an extract from a letter written by an officer at the front, in which he gave a description of the work which the Y.M.C.A. is doing for the boys in the trenches.

McCafferty Local, No. 415, has forwarded the sum of \$25.00. This union also observed May 20 as U.F.A. Sunday and same was very successful.

Stonelaw Local, No. 665 has forwarded \$13.00. The service here was also well attended.

Cherry Grove Local, No. 230 forwarded \$4.25. This would have been larger but for the fact that the minister who preached had to give up his three regular meetings that Sunday to take the U.F.A. service and as the offering

at these three places usually amounted to about \$6.75 per week, the members decided to give him that amount, the remainder of the collection being turned over to the Y.M.C.A.

Seven Persons U.F.W.A. forwarded \$8.00. They arranged for an afternoon meeting at which their local minister was the speaker.

Sunshine Local, No. 538 forwarded \$10.00. Rev. Mr. Horricks addressed the meeting held at this point, and gave a very interesting talk on the 85th Psalm, v. 13. Amongst other things, he said that if we could get men in our government who would be leaders instead of being led, we would have a better government. He cited the different bills that have been passed affecting the farmers, which were first passed by the U.F.A. Convention, and then put up to the government and how much better it would be if the government could be the leaders.

Altorado U.F.A. Local, No. 268, held a very successful U.F.A. Sunday. The attendance at their meeting was good. A. C. Baker, a prominent member of the Union gave a very fine address, with which everybody was pleased. The collection taken for the Military Branch, Y.M.C.A. amounted to \$17.35.

Coaldale Local, No. 362, has forwarded the sum of \$14.15. The meeting here was also very successful. The secretary states that he sent invitations to all the people in the district, and by far the largest congregation for months was the response. Rev. J. M. Fawcett, of the Methodist Church preached an eloquent, forceful sermon from the text: "Who is my neighbor," after which he sang an appropriate solo. The hymns were specially selected and those who were in attendance felt that it was the best service which had been held here for many a day.

Bear Lake Local, No. 148 forwarded the sum of \$11.85, but part of this represents the proceeds from a booth sales at their picnic on Empire Day. On U.F.A. Sunday the meeting was addressed by two of the clergymen resident in the district, namely, Rev. Robert Little, Anglican, and Rev. Archibald Dallas, Presbyterian. Their addresses were very much appreciated by those who heard them.

Contributions from other points where U.F.A. Sunday was observed were as follows:

Berrywater Local, No. 195	\$14.50
Balfour Local, No. 222	11.00
Jarrow Local, No. 358	6.00
Cereal U.F.W.A.	6.00
Cadogan Local	8.00
Amisk Local, No. 268	7.70
Fertile Plains Local, No. 210	8.25
Poplar Ridge Local, No. 321	1.00
Colinton Local, No. 540	2.10
Munson Methodist Church	9.00
Namaka U.F.W.A.	23.40
Gwynne Local, No. 15	8.65
High Prairie Local, No. 156	5.00
McBride Lake and Ardenville Local, No. 249	8.10
Allensfields Local, No. 221	8.00
Autumn Leaf Local, No. 439	4.00
Kinsella Local, No. 277	5.00
Streamstown Local, No. 8	12.40
Locals in Sedgewick district	22.45
Irma Local, No. 117	5.00
White Swan Local, No. 56	2.00
Lavoy Local	12.00
Warwickville Local, No. 614	21.00
Etzikom Local, No. 27	26.50
Presbyterian Church Tees	10.00
Stonelaw Local, No. 653	13.00
Burns Local, No. 616	5.50
Cherry Grove Local, No. 230	4.25
Armada Local, No. 247	6.35
Bon Accord Local, No. 2	14.00
Gough Lake Local, No. 465	6.50
Tees Local, No. 565	14.05
Sunset Local, No. 51	8.15
Wheatland Local, No. 732	5.35
John Knox Local, No. 54	7.00
Acme Local, No. 62	16.00
Spring Ridge Local, No. 80	5.00
Carlton Local, No. 253	3.65
Carsland Local, No. 289	15.82
Hindville Local, No. 546	6.65
Progress Local, No. 585	3.25
Sterling Local, No. 687	3.00

We have just received the sum of \$84.10 from Edwin Beck, a member of Elmer Local, No. 280, as a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund. Mr. Beck recently had news of his son being killed at the front, and the central office very sincerely sympathizes with him in his sad loss. He also has another son enlisted with the United States Army.

DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS and WEDDING RINGS

If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special \$50 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect. Blue White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 14K, 18K, or 22K Gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$5 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

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[We can supply Coal] for your plow outfit, storage purpose or domestic use.

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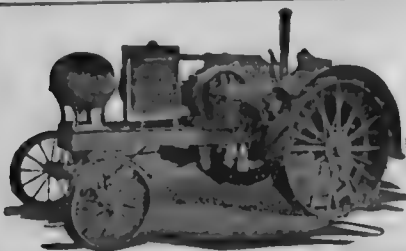
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**SAVES \$2.00 to \$3.00
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A thoroughly standardized machine built by a reliable, substantial and permanent firm of machinists; it commands the respect of the tractor world, and satisfies the judgment of the most critical farmers.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager. SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
V. G. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

THE MAN OR WOMAN WHO SAVES

and buys a War Security, or helps a bank to do so, is giving most vital help to the Empire in its crisis.

Open a Savings Account at any branch of this Bank

HAIL INSURANCE

Great North Insurance Company

(Members Canadian Hail Underwriters' Association)

Farmers! Place your insurance with a company whose Head Office is within easy reach and prompt service can be given.

The season is short therefore you want quick service.

See our local agent or write Head Office:—

205 Oddfellows' Block, Calgary, Alberta, or The Empire Financiers Limited, 307 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

We also write FIRE and LIVESTOCK INSURANCE

Prompt adjustment and Payment of Losses.

Agents Wanted.

\$3⁰⁰ WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

SEND FOR LIST

THE STANDARD TRUSTS CO. 346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

Last Year's Experience Convinced the Farmers of the Prairie Provinces of the Wisdom of Effecting

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You will have a sense of absolute security if you hold a Policy issued by

THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO. LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

A Strong British Concern with an established record for liberality and fair dealing

ASSETS EXCEEDING \$7,480,000.00 ARE YOUR GUARANTEE

Agents in every town. Ask one of them for rates and terms or write to

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Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

Provincial
Manager

Credit Foncier, F.-C.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

EDMONTON

MANITOBA LOANS DEFENDED

The Manitoba farm loans scheme, which was criticised in a statement reproduced in this column last week, is defended by "Finance" in the June 8 issue of the Manitoba Free Press. The defense is as follows:

In one respect only can I agree with Mr. Crossin, and that is in regard to the profits to be made upon the involuntary stock subscription. The government was duly warned before adopting this part of the bill, but fell under the lure of the provincial treasurer, and in time to come will have to 'pay the piper.' It is impossible under the government plan, under the most favorable conditions, for the farmer to obtain more than two per cent. upon his stock. I leave this statement in its bald state at present, being prepared, if necessary, to furnish figures in support which are incontrovertible.

Mr. Crossin states, 'Securities issued by the Farm Loans association with the guarantee of the province, will not sell high as the province's own bonds.' With this statement I take exception. What is the history of loan companies' flotation of bonds? At many periods during the past 25 years loan companies' bonds have been sold in the markets of the world at better rates than government bonds, and why? Because they were backed by landed security forming the basic wealth of the country, and the management of the various companies lent an individual security to the bona fides of the investments. I contend that the Manitoba Farm Loan association bonds, if properly managed, will command a rate in the markets of the world equally as favorable as that of any loan company, and they should command a better rate, because of the higher security behind them—the land and the entire assets of the province.

Mr. Crossin, in his detailed statement, shows a loss on operation of one per cent. per annum.

In this statement he takes the present high rate of borrowed money and the excessive charge of one per cent. for management into the calculation. The present high rate of money cannot be controverted, but surely Mr. Crossin does not anticipate it will remain at such a high figure in the years to come, say, until the government accumulate the \$60,000,000 of loans he mentions as the aggregate now in the province, and upon which he bases his annual loss of \$600,000. Time remedies all things, and it will not be long ere there will be a surplus of money for investment and a safe five per cent. bond of the Manitoba government will find favor at par. If Mr. Crossin be right will he say what in his opinion will be the life of the present loan companies, many of which are still lending at six per cent. in the east?

His cost of management is excessive at one per cent. An economically managed loan company should not exceed three-quarters of one per cent. per annum, and Mr. Crossin fails to state that in his estimate of one per cent. is included president's and directors' salaries and fees, no mean item, and the still more important item of commission to agents, which amount to one per cent. upon all business presented and accepted. These items the Manitoba Farm Loan association save in toto, and half of one per cent. should cover the outlay for annual managerial expenses, thus allowing an equal rate to cover contingencies. No loan company in existence today ever started under such favorable auspices as the one now in force under the government management, and nothing short of rash management can mar its future. Under its present management the public may hold confidence—the chief commissioner, Mr. MacNeil, has excellent training for the position, and if he be firm and resist 'political' influences, depending upon his business acumen for guidance the citizens of Manitoba need not fear the dire prophecies made by Mr. Crossin.

The government has made a financial blunder in regard to the stock, and should recognize this important fact at once, applying the remedy—elimination of this feature in all future loans and repayment to those borrowers who may have already subscribed.

Mr. Crossin's allusion to the grant of \$10,000 made by the government to meet the first year's deficit is unfair

Are New Farm Buildings Needed?

If your present buildings have outlived their usefulness would it not be wise to arrange a mortgage loan and pay cash for materials to make the needed improvements?

Your enquiry at our nearest agency or at one of these branches will receive prompt attention.

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THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)

COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

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Absolute Security in Hail Insurance

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LIABILITY GUARANTEED BY PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON, ENGLAND

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The Weyburn Security Bank

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HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

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and not founded upon proved experience. He must know that in every financial primary organization a certain amount of capital is drawn upon to meet immediate necessities, which is not lost but is merely charged against anticipated profits. In the organization of one of the best managed institutions, the Great West Life, the late manager and founder, Mr. J. H. Brock, informed the writer he expended his then entire capital in the work of organization, a statement which is true.

MERCHANTS BANK STATEMENT

In comparing the deposits and loans of the Merchants Bank as revealed by statement for the last fiscal year, just published, it is found that the total deposits amounted to \$92,102,071, of which over \$27,000,000 were non-interest bearing. Against these deposits the current loans and discounts (including \$377,582 outside of Canada) totalled \$63,115,540, showing an excess of deposits over loans amounting to \$28,986,531, or about 46 per cent. The assets have now reached a total of \$121,130,558, as against \$96,361,363 at April 30 last year, an increase of \$24,769,195 during the year. Of these assets the liquid portion totals \$52,041,624, being 48.87 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Actual cash holdings, including deposit in the central gold reserve, amount to \$15,917,228, or 15 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

U.S. WAR ORGANIZATION

"Sweeping and drastic powers are being exercised from Washington in the carrying out of industrial and economic mobilization for war," says George P. West, in an article in The Public of May 11. The necessity for business efficiency in modern warfare has concentrated in an Advisory Board of the Council of National Defence in the United States, men who are internationally known as leaders in the various forms of production and distribution of public necessities in which they are engaged. This advisory board has committees on transportation, food, coal production, health, munitions, supplies and labor, and have already made sweeping strides in the direction of nationalizing every one of these departments.

Organized labor is represented by Mr. Gompers, who is chairman of the committee on labor and whose patriotic zeal has not increased his popularity with a faction of the American Federation of Labor, who feel that his efforts would be more properly directed in some of the committees on production and distribution, where decisions of vital importance to the workers will be made. The striking feature in this new phase of social development is the part which the radicals of the country are playing in the national crisis. For the most part they stand aside, dazed by the march of events in which the masters of industry are themselves drawing together the lines of national control.

That the government is adopting the methods of business does not necessarily imply any great advance in democracy, that is, outside of the fact that every new development is a step in the direction of ultimately forcing the issue, is the contention of Mr. West. Germany, whose efficiency and national control of public affairs had far exceeded any other nation at the outbreak of the war, should be an object lesson for all who mistake such nationalization for real democracy. The gain which must always result from co-operation is not the gain of the masses, but of the ruling class, whose power and wealth are thereby increased till they constitute an absolute oligarchy. But progress requires this period of transition, and any other course must be reactionary. The spirit of democracy, which has survived the darkest periods of history, must eventually triumph.

The potato crop will need good care to produce a good crop. The cultivation should keep them free from weeds. Should keep the surface soil loose but should not be deep enough to injure the roots. Some find it a good practise to go over with the weeder after the first or second cultivation and till the plants are six to eight inches high. This will not hurt them but it gets at the small weeds in the row that the cultivator cannot reach.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1917.

LIABILITIES

1. To the Shareholders	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve or Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	178,365.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	421,202.96
	\$14,599,557.96
2. To the Public	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	9,483,468.00
Deposits not bearing interest	27,101,587.86
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement) ..	65,000,484.42
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	628,863.08
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries,	8,004,690.72
Bills payable	
Acceptances under letters of credit	411,806.78
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	
	\$121,130,558.82

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$ 4,706,438.82
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves ..	2,500,000.00
Dominion Notes	7,850,790.50
Notes of other Banks	793,387.00
Cheques on other Banks	5,074,828.67
Balances due by other banks in Canada ..	2,635.33
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom ..	61,225.79
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,413,100.10
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value ..	3,802,507.19
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value ..	3,904,251.24
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian	11,263,196.20
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	4,627,803.57
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,461,420.47
	\$52,041,624.88
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	62,737,958.74
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest) ..	377,582.42
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	411,806.78
Real Estate other than bank premises	294,197.07
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	149,039.68
Bank Premises, at not more than cost less amounts written off	4,617,400.23
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	375,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	125,049.02
	\$121,130,558.83

K. W. BLACKWELL,
Vice-President.

R. F. HEBDEN,
Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW,
General Manager.

Report of the Auditor to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 86 of the Bank Act, I report to the Shareholders as follows:

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on 30th April, 1917, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. I have also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of my attendances and found them to agree with the entries in the Books of the Bank with regard thereto.

I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,
(of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.),
Auditor.

Montreal, 31st May, 1917.

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REPAYABLE ON THE AMORTIZATION PLAN

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When death visits a home and the husband and father is taken, life insurance protection immediately becomes an invaluable defence for the stricken household. A Mutual Policy will save the home.

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Reserve Funds 7,421,292 | Total Assets 121,130,558

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ALLAN S. BOND,
Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER,
Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Grain Commission and Sample Markets

Board Sits at Winnipeg—Council of Agriculture's Recommendations

On June 12 the Canada Grain Commission sat in Winnipeg to hear the opinions and recommendations of representatives from municipalities, grain growers' associations, boards of trade, grain exchanges and others, regarding the location of and rules and regulations pertaining to the regulation of proposed sample markets. The Canada Grain Act provides for sample markets at Fort William, Winnipeg and Calgary, and it has been generally recognized that with "free wheat" much of our grain must either go direct to southern markets or be sold on sample on our own markets in order to give proper returns to the producer for a large part of his wheat. The claims of Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat for sample markets were urged by representatives from the Board of Trade of each of these towns and in some cases by representatives of Grain Growers' Associations and municipalities lying close to some of these places. The latter was especially true of Saskatoon, which had an unusually strong plea made on its behalf by F. M. Selanders and Wiljames Thompson.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was well represented. Its council had spent the previous day in conference with the council of the Grain Exchange in preparing recommendations regarding rules and regulations to govern sample markets when such were established. They also studied most carefully the peculiar situation existing at the present time due to war conditions. The result was the council recommended by resolution that the establishment of sample markets be delayed until after the war is over. In taking this action the Council of Agriculture made it plain that it was quite as firmly convinced of the value of a sample market and of the principle of selling grain according to its intrinsic worth as it ever was. But it also recognized there were great difficulties in the way at present. The establishment of sample markets would mean a considerable increase in railway equipment difficult at present to procure, and a certain unavoidable slowing up in the grain movement at a time when any slowing up or congestion could least be afforded. Any dissatisfaction arising from difficulties incident to the war might be blamed on sample markets and the ease for such markets unduly prejudiced thereby. Again, the conditions regarding the marketing of next year's crop are very uncertain. The appointment of the new commission with such very wide powers as to virtually have complete control of the marketing of this year's crop is evidenced of this. It seems not only possible, but very probable, that some arrangement will be reached with the United States authorities for the marketing of all the wheat in North America and possibly at uniform prices. In such a case, it is probable that practically all our wheat would continue over our own lines to the seaboard, so as to equalize transportation difficulties. The congestion all over this continent during the last two years, which has constantly been getting worse, seems likely to be accentuated this fall with a good crop. Indeed the transportation problem has been one of the most difficult ones facing all countries at war. Victory depends largely on mobility of troops, food and supplies on every battlefield of Europe today. Thus the recommendation of the Council of Agriculture regarding the delay in establishing sample markets was made in the interests of national expediency at this crisis and to give sample market selling a fair chance when it is established.

In case, however, sample markets are established in September this year, the Council of Agriculture made joint recommendations with the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. These were as follows:—

Suggested Rules and Regulations

"That eastern hospital elevator licenses should be abolished and that there should be two classes of hospitals, public and private; that public terminal elevators should be operated as they are now, with this exception, that provision should be made in such public terminal elevators for special binning for such farmers or shippers or dealers as do not have elevators of their own; that private elevators be restricted to the handling of their own grain and be licensed and bonded by the board of grain commissioners; that every

company now operating elevators at the terminal points should have the right to operate their elevators as public or as private elevators and that private elevators should be entitled and obligated to have official weighing and grading of grain both in and out.

"(2) That there should be a duplicate set of samples, one taken as now by the officers of the board of grain commissioners and the second taken under the auspices of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Canadian Council of Agriculture, for the purpose of sample trading; that there should be evolved a system whereby samples could be taken at points in the interior as near to the point of origin as can conveniently be arranged, from which points samples could be forwarded to the sample market prior to the arrival of the cars.

"(3) That the system of re-inspections and surveys should be changed; that instead of the present survey board and standards board there should be a board of appeals; that the board of appeals should undertake the work now done by the survey board and the standards board, and that it should consist of three members—one to be nominated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, one by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the third to be nominated by the other two or by the Council of agriculture and the Grain Exchange jointly.

"(4) That there should be no stop-over charge on cars held for sample trading and that the charges in section 208 of the Canada Grain Act should be abolished; that there should be a demurrage charge after 24 hours from the time of notice of arrival of the car, and that the car should not be moved forward without instructions from the owner of the grain or his agent.

"(5) That the board of grain commissioners should consider the advisability of at once establishing order points at Calgary, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg and Fort William.

W. B. Lanigan, of the C.P.R., represented the railways. He presented voluminous figures to support his contention that sample markets now would result in great traffic congestion, and put a burden upon the railways which it would be absolutely impossible to handle under present war conditions, when labor is scarce and materials like steel rails, cars, engines, etc., are so difficult to procure. Otherwise the railways were not interested in the least in whether grain was sold on sample or by straight grades.

Secretary Watts, of the Dominion Millers' Association, opposed the present establishment of sample markets on much the same grounds as the millers have previously objected to such markets. Mr. Watts thought, however, Winnipeg was the place to establish such a market if any were to be started.

Wiljames Thompson, of Warman, strongly urged sample markets immediately to give Northern Saskatchewan farmers proper returns for their grain. He represented Warman municipality and a number of Grain Growers' Associations. He wanted a system whereby grain would be sold on something more than physical appearance. Gluten, milling, baking and even dietary tests should be made to determine the real value of our wheats. Millers have careful testing apparatus and they should be provided for farmers. The University of Saskatchewan could do much of this work, if a sample market were put at Saskatoon. At present market reports only recognize "Manitoba" wheats, whereas most and the best wheat came from Saskatchewan. The latter province was not getting the recognition due it for its wheat.

It was the general feeling of those present from west of Winnipeg that they wanted to see sample markets established only where they would facilitate to the greatest extent the marketing of the grain. But provision should be made for shipping to American markets without the longer haul via Winnipeg if the seller wished to ship south.

The wool market is very strong and the strength of the situation seems to be dictated more from the West than from the East. Operations are going forward steadily at slightly higher prices. Manufacturers are generally well employed and are devoting more and more time to government contracts.

Manufacturers Meet at Winnipeg

Discuss War Profiteering, Tariffs, Taxation, Railway Nationalization and Freights

Many matters of interest to the farmers of the West were discussed by the Canadian Manufacturers in their association convention held in Winnipeg last week. The position of the manufacturers with regard to munition making was vigorously defended, and charges of war profiteering declared to be unwarranted. The necessity of opposing any reductions in the tariff was affirmed, and the necessity for the maintenance of a tax on imports from Great Britain, vigorously asserted. Tariff preferences for the empire were strongly urged. Complaints were made that the business profits war tax was inequitable; the desirability of an income tax was pointed out and the government was asked to make a survey of the business of the country with the object of arriving at a true conclusion as to how the taxes should be imposed. The railways came in for considerable criticism, and a board of supervision for them suggested, though the increase of fifteen per cent. recently asked for was acquiesced in.

The retiring president, Thomas Cantley, head of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, strongly asserted that only the more efficient manufacturers had been able to make money out of war orders, and that those who had made money had richly earned it. The association was without politics, he declared, but they were free to criticize any government policy which would jeopardize or injuriously affect the manufacturing industries. He regretted the agitation in certain quarters in favor of a general lowering of the tariff, declaring it would be ruinous to Canadian business.

To Educate Farmers

C. G. Robson, of Edmonton, asked what stand Eastern manufacturers would take if their interests conflicted with those of the Western farmers. In reply, Thomas Roden, of Toronto, stated that they were looking to the manufacturers of Western Canada to educate the farmer as to the necessity of the tariff. In order to have large industries it was necessary to have an export trade. Farmers did not believe that manufacturers were exporting to any considerable extent, and the Western manufacturer should educate them through the press as to the importance of the export trade of Canada. A. W. White, of London, Ont., believed that the grain growers should have a tariff committee, through which they could learn the condition of the export trade that exists. Information as to the true amount of benefit derived by the manufacturers from the tariff was easily obtained. He claimed that on threshing machines after the manufacturer had paid the duty on the protected material that went into them, the net protection was not more than 14 per cent. Replying to the statement of the grain growers' representatives at Ottawa that they would like to have a true statement of the material entering into Canadian manufactures for home consumption upon which drawbacks were secured, he stated that there was not one dollar's worth of such material. S. R. Parsons, the new president of the association, believed that if they could sit around the same table and discuss these matters with the farmers, the farmers would be found very reasonable.

In the report of the tariff committee, it was stated that the question of removing all customs duties on importations into Canada of the products of the United Kingdom had been discussed. This it was stated was an impossible proposition, because of the higher rate of wages in Canada, and the greater cost of production due to Canada's more rigorous climate, which required better heated factories. Under such a fiscal policy labor would be inevitably driven from Canada to seek employment in the protected labor markets of other countries. Revenue to pay the war debt was another reason given for the maintenance of the tariff against old country manufactures. Strong ground was taken in favor of tariff preference for the Empire. The present system of drawbacks on materials imported and afterwards exported in a manufactured condition was vigorously defended, and representations made that the principle be extended to include materials such as chemicals which did not appear in the ultimate product, drawback to be allowed on proof of exportation of the manufactured product.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed as to the business profits war tax, which it was claimed did not fall with equity upon the different classes in Canada. The tax was discriminatory in that it taxed only excess profits of firms employing \$50,000.00 worth of capital or upwards. One effect had been to shake the confidence of prospective investors in Canadian industrial enterprises. Even from the limited enquiries made, word had come of enterprises abandoned that would have meant the investment of at least \$15,000,000.00 in manufacturing plants. George Douglas, of Toronto, stated that the objection was not to the amount of money being raised, but to the process. Canada was meeting only 10 per cent. of her war expenditures compared with Great Britain's record of 25 to 30 per cent. and the United States' record of 50 per cent. He advocated the imposition of an income tax on the whole community. Farmers were among the most prosperous men in the country he said, and they were exempt from taxation for war purposes. He suggested that a land tax might be levied to raise some of the money needed.

Freight Rates and Railway Policies

Considerable discussion took place regarding the proposed increase of 15 per cent in freight rates which has been asked for by the railways of Canada. The Eastern manufacturers generally took the ground that the increase was warranted by the increased cost of operation of the railways due to higher prices of labor and materials. Some of the Western men objected that such an increase coming so soon after considerable readjustments of freight tariffs would affect Western trade adversely, and that owing to the longer hauls, Western Canada would be more severely hit than Eastern Canada. The majority, however, favored letting the increase pass without protest, claiming that their greatest need was not for cheap rates, but better service. A resolution on the Canadian railway problem called forth a spirited debate which lasted throughout a full afternoon session. This resolution asked that immediate steps be taken by the Dominion government to assist in overcoming the desperate need for equipment by providing an ample supply of cars and locomotives and turning them over to the companies under lease or contract of purchase. It also asked that the government appoint a board of trustees to receive all monies of companies unable to meet their obligations, and to determine and supervise all expenditures of the railways to whom advances might be made.

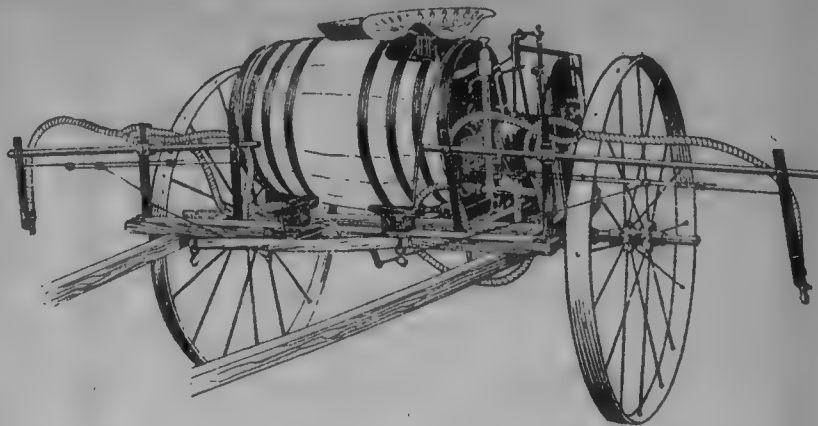
T. R. Deacon of Winnipeg, raised the objection that the government was no more endowed with creative power than the railway companies, and asked if it was advisable to invest large sums in equipment when all structural material was double its normal price. C. B. Watts, secretary of The Dominion Millers' Association came out strong for nationalization including the C.P.R., claiming that while Canada was at it she should not only take over the railway liabilities, but also the railway assets of the country.

Mr. Watts' sentiments were supported by a considerable portion of the convention, but not enough to carry them through. The proposal was made that the management of all the railways of Canada be concentrated in a single board of trustees to be appointed by the government, in order to afford immediate relief to shippers by co-ordinating the different railway systems. The final action of the convention was to pass the original resolution.

President Wood of the Canadian Council of Agriculture addressed the convention and made a strong impression. A fuller report of his remarks will be published in a succeeding issue of The Guide.

GRAIN GROWER NOMINATED

J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba G.G.A. has been nominated to contest the federal constituency of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Wood will make his campaign on the Farmers' National Platform and is being supported by the Grain Growers' Association of his district.



A Heavy, Healthy Potato Crop

is usually produced when blight or potato bugs and other insects are prevented. No sprayer is better equipped to reach every part of the plant than the

G.G.G. Four-Row Potato Sprayer

A machine that is always under control of the operator. A boy can do a man's job with it, 30 acres a day. Handles any mixture and does rapid, thorough, economical work. Every part of sprayer is well made from carefully selected material. It has a very long life and the 10,000 or more of them now in use proves their successful operation.

Specifications:—2 x 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ angle steel frame; 50 gallon white oak barrel with 8 hoops; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch cold-rolled steel axle 6 ft. 8 in. long; 5-ply wire wound hose; 46 inch steel wheels with 3 inch concave tire, 16 staggered spokes; reinforced seat. Comes to you ready for work in the field.

Has double-acting pump, gauge and agitator. Sprays rows from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. apart. Large brass nozzles have non-clogging strainers. Fine spray made with 25 lbs. pressure and 80 lbs. can be developed easily. Uses an average of half-a-pound of Paris green to an acre.

Those who have used these sprayers are satisfied that the increased crops have always more than paid for the machines. If you grow only a few acres of potatoes each year, you will find a G.G.G. Sprayer a sound profitable investment.

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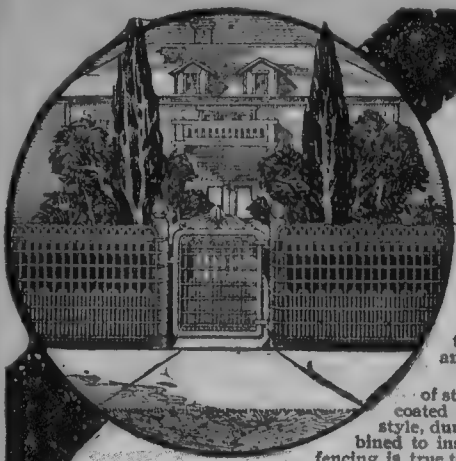
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Peerless Ornamental Fencing is built of strong, stiff wire, heavily galvanized and coated with zinc enamel to prevent rust. In style, durability, service and every feature combined to insure absolute satisfaction, the Peerless fencing is true to its name. It will not sag and cannot break down with ordinary use.

SEND FOR CATALOG. Shows many beautiful designs of fencing for lawns, parks, schools, churches, cemeteries, etc. IN USE THROUGHOUT CANADA.

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Special Lectures and Demonstrations on all phases of Farm Work. Subjects: Livestock, Field Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Game Protection. Special exhibits from Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, Household Science and Home Nursing. The train will stop for half a day at each of the following places:—

EMPRESS BRANCH, O.P.R.

Empress	Wednesday, June 27	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Panora	Wednesday, June 27	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Jenar	Thursday, June 28	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Bassano	Thursday, June 28	3.30 to 6.30 p.m.
Gleichen	Friday, June 29	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Langdon	Friday, June 29	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Shepard	Saturday, June 30	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Calgary	Saturday, June 30	2.00 to 6.00 p.m.

Exhibition Grounds, Also Monday July 2, all day.

LACOMBE BRANCH, O.P.R.

Clive	Tuesday, July 3	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Alta	Tuesday, July 3	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Erskine	Wednesday, July 4	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Stettler	Wednesday, July 4	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Bothe	Thursday, July 5	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Gadaby	Thursday, July 5	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Halkirk	Friday, July 6	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Custer	Friday, July 6	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Fleet	Saturday, July 7	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Coronation	Saturday, July 7	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Veteran	Monday, July 9	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Loyalist	Monday, July 9	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Consort	Tuesday, July 10	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Monitor	Tuesday, July 10	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Kirriemuir	Wednesday, July 11	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Compeer	Wednesday, July 11	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

WETASKIWIN BRANCH, O.P.R.

Provost	Thursday, July 12	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Cadogan	Thursday, July 12	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Metiskow	Friday, July 13	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Czar	Friday, July 13	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Hughenden	Saturday, July 14	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Amisk	Saturday, July 14	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Hardisty	Monday, July 16	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Loughheed	Monday, July 16	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Sedgewick	Tuesday, July 17	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Killam	Tuesday, July 17	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Strome	Wednesday, July 18	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Daysland	Wednesday, July 18	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Bawlf	Thursday, July 19	9.00 to 12.00 a.m.
Camrose	Thursday, July 19	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

Arrive Edmonton 9 o'clock p.m. July 19

DUNVEGAN LINE

High Prairie	Saturday, July 21	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Peach River	Monday, July 23	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Falher	Tuesday, July 24	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Spirit River	Wednesday, July 25	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Grande Prairie	Thursday, July 26	2.00 to 5.00 p.m.

This Special Train will consist of fifteen cars, including three cars of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to be used for demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of Agriculture Work, Livestock and Domestic Science.

Ladies Specially Invited

Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
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ALEX. GALBRAITH,
Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

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Experiments with Self-feeders

Satisfactory Results obtained in 1916 at Brandon and Lacombe

The use of the self-feeder for hogs is becoming more and more common throughout the great hog raising states. The high prices of all kinds of feed have not checked the use of these labor saving devices for it has been found that a hog is not a wasteful consumer of grain when he is allowed to eat all he wants of it. The experience of the hog raisers of the south has been corroborated in Western Canada. In 1916 experiments were conducted at the Brandon and Lacombe stations with self-feeders for hogs running at pasture with satisfactory results. Speaking of his experimental work along this line, Superintendent McKillican, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, whose remarks on hog pastures appeared in last week's issue of The Guide, has this to say:

"A pig will live on good pasture, but will not grow. He must therefore have some grain. In the test conducted at Brandon last year a self-feeder was used with satisfactory results. The old idea that the pigs would waste grain has been proven to be incorrect. When it is before them all the time they will use only what they require, eating, in fact, a smaller quantity than if heavily fed by hand. That grain was not wasted in our feeding operations is shown by the fact that 100 pounds of gain was made from 340 pounds of grain, whereas it usually takes about 500 in pen feeding. The self-feeder is a great labor saver, requiring to be filled only once in a week or ten days according to its size and the number of pigs on it. The pigs are always regularly fed, which is not always the case in busy seasons on a grain farm. A self-feeder can very easily be made by any person. Mature sows should not be allowed to feed from a self-feeder, as they will get too fat."

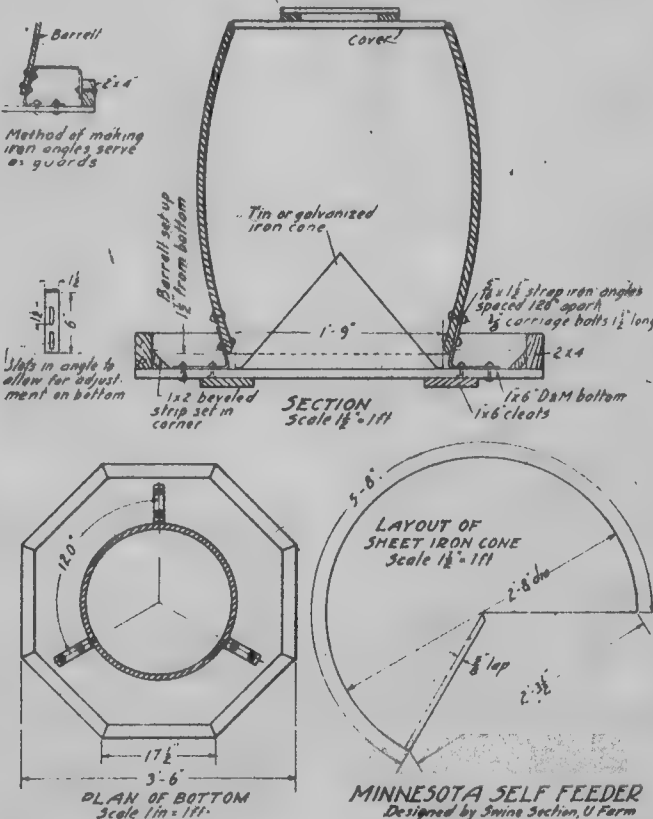
Results at Lacombe

The results at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, as given by the superintendent, Geo. H. Hutton, are as follows: "Experiments with the self-feeder were carried on in 1916 for the first time. Groups of hogs used in both the self-feeder test and the check group were not as uniform as they should have been to secure the best results. The group on the self-feeder was started at the time the

self-feeder did not consume as much pasture per head as those in the check group, which received only a three per cent. ration, it was impossible to estimate correctly the number of pigs required at the beginning and more pigs were added to the self-feeder from time to time as the growth of the pasture appeared to warrant. From the average figures available it is safe to state that the self-feeder group would have been ready for market at least 40 days earlier than those fed on the three per cent. ration, particularly if this ration had been continued until the group receiving it were ready for market. Such a shortening of the feeding period indicates a considerable saving of time, interest on money invested and a reduction of risk as well as labor. The self-feeder also has this advantage, that the pigs are forced while pasture is available and go on to market before cold weather sets in. The grain cost of one pound of pork on the self-feeder was 4.156 pounds, the grain used being oats and barley in equal parts with five per cent. digester tankage added. The grain cost under similar conditions on the check group for one pound of gain was 3.312 pounds. The relative saving of labor are considerable, particularly under those circumstances where water is available for the hogs without being pumped, in which case it would only be necessary to be sure that feed was supplied to the feeder and the hogs would do the rest.

A Barrel Self-Feeder

A cheap self-feeder has been designed at the University Farm, Minnesota. The plan of this device is shown in the illustration. An inverted barrel serves as the hopper. The platform is constructed of sound boards and the rim is made of ordinary scantling. A metal cone distributes the grain to the outside and the supply is regulated by raising or lowering the barrel, slots being provided for that purpose in the iron angles which support it. About nine inches are left between the barrel and the nearest inner face of the scantling. The cost of material, including the barrel, for the feeder would not exceed \$4.00. The only question in



pigs were weaned, while the group used as a check were fed a three per cent. ration until the 5th of September and were put on the self-feeder for 30 days or until the 5th of October, when there was a difference in weight in favor of the group which had been on the self-feeder for the entire season of 19 pounds. This difference would have been much greater in favor of those on the self-feeder had the self-feeder group been as uniform as to age as the pigs used in the check group. Owing to the fact that the pigs on the

connection with the barrel feeders is the possibility when used outside that the barrel may dry out so much as to loosen the staves and possibly fall to pieces. If the user will give it a heavy coat of paint or attach each stave to hoops or a couple of heavy wire rings, this difficulty can be avoided.

Hogs at pasture should be provided with shade. This need not be expensive. A few boards on cross pieces supported by posts will suffice.

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited.
Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

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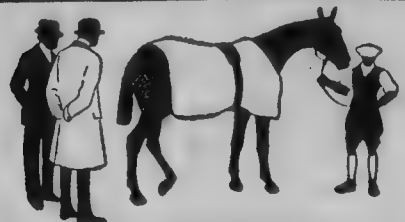
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ABORTION TREATMENT

The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has carried on a number of very successful experiments in the treatment of cows for contagious abortion, chiefly from infected herds. In Experiment No. 1 four yearling heifers, one already affected with the disease, as shown by blood tests, were treated with a protective vaccine. Three were bred three months after treatment and one eleven months after. These all had living calves at approximately proper dates in 1916. In Experiment No. 2 ten yearling heifers were inoculated March 20 1915, four of which reacted to the test for contagious abortion. They were bred after an interval of about three months. All became pregnant; eight carried their calves to full term and produced living offspring; two aborted.

Experiment No. 3, in which a serum as well as a vaccine was used, was not very satisfactory and gave somewhat conflicting results.

In Experiment No. 4 an effort was made to find out how far the vaccine treatment would prevent abortion in cows which had previously aborted.

Eight cows were selected, ranging from two to seven years in age. All had previously aborted, one of them three times, the others once. All but one reacted to the test for contagious abortion. None were pregnant when inoculated nor bred afterwards until some weeks had elapsed. The result showed six cows produced living calves at full term; one cow proved to be barren and was slaughtered; and one cow reacted when the herd was tested with tuberculin and was slaughtered, having previously aborted.

The method used in this experiment was a double inoculation with a mild vaccine first followed by a strong vaccine several days later.

In Experiment 5 four cows, aged two to seven years, and four yearling heifers were used. The cows had all aborted previously, one of them twice, the others once. Three of them reacted to the test for contagious abortion. All were treated by the double method, and were bred after a suitable interval with the following result: one of the cows, the one that had aborted twice previously, aborted again. All the others produced living calves.

These experiments have resulted in obtaining 27 living calves from 34 cows and heifers in badly infected herds. This encourages us to hope that a really useful method of producing immunity to the disease has been found, and the Department is now anxious to enlarge its experience by extending its work to other herds.

With this object it now offers to treat free of charge a limited number of herds in which contagious abortion is present. Owners are requested to make application in writing to the Veterinary Director General, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, stating the number of breeding females in the herd. Applications will be dealt with in the order of their receipt.

TO BUY MANITOBA REMOUNTS

The British Remount commission is about to attempt to purchase 14,000 horses for the army in the province of Manitoba.

An inspection will be held in Winnipeg on June 26. Afterward, if necessary, inspections will be held at various other provincial points.

"At the present time the demand is for light artillery horses, weighing from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds; 15-1 to 16 hands high; age 6 to 9 years; price to be \$190, less the cost of shipping to Winnipeg.

"Another class required is heavy artillery horses, weighing 1,500 or over; 15-1 to 16 hands; price \$220, less cost of shipping to Winnipeg.

"The president of the French and Italian commissions will also be in Winnipeg on the 26th for the purpose of looking over horses and buying. These three commissions have combined together to make a Canadian market."

Better buy glass jars for canning and preserving as soon as possible to avoid probable delays at the height of the season.

Shorthorns at Auction

Of Superior Merit and Breeding

Make selections from the 75 head consigned by

Hon. **DUNCAN MARSHALL**, Olds, Alta.

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75 Head 65 Females, 10 Bulls

A rare lot in pedigree and attractive individuality. Bulls of special promise. Females of rare worth. The sale to attend for cattle that are worth while.

Write for Catalogue to either consignor or—

J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer.

Unreserved Auction Sale

Instructed by the Estate of the late Geo. Creighton, Ghost River, I will sell at

Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary

Thursday, July 5th, 1917, at 12 o'clock sharp

(Calgary Fair Week)

400 HEAD HORSES

From the Creighton Estate

50 Head Mares and Geldings

1,400 to 1,500 lbs. including well matched teams 4 to 8 year old and well broke.

120 Head Mares and Geldings

1,150 to 1,300 lbs. Shire and Percheron bred. About 80 of the mares have colts at foot.

80 Head good boned 1 and 2 year old Colts mostly Mares

NOTE: The above are an exceptionally good bunch of horses and as everyone knows the late Mr. Creighton who raised horses for over 25 years used nothing but the best imported stallions. These horses have good bone and conformation.

Also 100 Head Mares mostly with colts at foot

Clyde bred, from the Gang Ranch, B.C.

and 100 Head (particulars later)

from Major Oswald Critchley Cochrane

NOTE—The above horses will be put up in lots to suit purchasers

Take advantage of Cheap Railway Rates to Calgary Fair and attend **THIS MONSTER SALE.**

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A. Layzell, Auctioneer

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SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

BELGIAN MARE, FIRST CLASS SPECIMEN, for sale. Mrs. Allan Lefebvre, Cymric, Sask. 23tf

5 LARGE MAMMOTH JACKS FOR SALE, all young. Jas. Brooks, Roland, Man. 22-5

DR. WARNOCK'S ULCERKURE HEALS BARBED wire and all other wounds. 16-18

CATTLE

FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, mostly roans, quality and pedigree guaranteed, \$175 to \$225 each. Ages sixteen to twenty-four months. M. A. Dutcher, North Battleford, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE, cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. Nice bunch for beginner. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 24-5

TWO CHOICELY BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calves, one and six months old, both good stocky fellows, from heavy producers. Neil Wilson, Headlip, Man. 23-3

HOLSTEIN BULL, YEAR OLD, GRADE AND registered heifers, springing. Satisfaction or money refunded. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 23-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, three years old. Sired by Vice Roy of Glenarnock. Apply John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 23-3

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PIGS FOR SALE—NO KIN, REGISTERED Duroc-Jerseys, the popular money makers, from our prize herd. Shipments at 10 weeks old. Booking orders now. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 24-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

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BERKSHIRES—CHOICE PIGS FROM APRIL, May and June litters. W. T. Bailey & Sons, Druid, Sask. 23-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, SIX weeks, \$12.50. Will. McGowan, Canwood, Sask. 24-2

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WILL EXCHANGE A THOROUGH BRED Yorkshire 6 weeks boar pig for another of same age. A. O. Quilly, Dafoah, Man. 24-2

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DUROC-JERSEYS—REGISTERED, YOUNG stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 25-4

DUROC-JERSEYS, EIGHT WEEKS OLD. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 24-3

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SHEEP

1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

FOR SALE—300 YOUNG EWES WITH OR without lambs. Theodore Kimm, Millwood, Man. 25-3

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 3,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS, FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and E. O. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.O., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 12tf

BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300 choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each, to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

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BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED mixed about half and half, best quality procurable, well cleaned and sowed in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists; it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track; shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton, Alta. 24-3

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GOOD FARMS WANTED, PARTICULARLY fully equipped. We have buyers with good cash payment. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Building, Regina. 21-5

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SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE SECOND-HAND "Farmers' Friend" blower, complete, will fit any small separator, easily attached. Will take small gas engine, discs or what you have to offer. H. S. Veale, Ituna, Sask. 24-4

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The GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.

ALFALFA TIPS

Plan to do everything quick when you work with alfalfa.

Cutting should commence when 10 per cent. of the plants are in bloom. As soon as the green sprouts begin to show at the roots of the alfalfa there is nothing to be gained by leaving it stand any longer.

Under no conditions should alfalfa be raked, bunched or stored while it is wet with dew or rain. If this is done it is liable to heat.

Cut alfalfa on a day that promises to be fair. Set the mower bar so that it will cut high enough to not injure the young shoots. If rain prevents the cutting of the crop until the shoots are longer, set the cutting bar higher still. Clipping off these fresh growths delays the development of the following crop.

In harvesting alfalfa three things should be remembered: First, that its feeding value is greatest if cut just after blooming has commenced; second, that the leaves which fall off with the slightest provocation when dry contain by far the most valuable part of the crop, and third, that rains not only discolor the crop and make it less palatable and less digestible but also remove in solution much of the nutritious part of the fodder.

In order to save the greatest part of the leaves the curing of alfalfa in cocks is recommended. It takes more time but makes far better hay. Rake shortly after cutting and bunch immediately. It may be necessary to turn the bunches out a few hours before stacking to let the lower layer next the ground dry out. Do not make the bunches too big; they may mould and heat.

The curing process that goes on after the alfalfa is cut is quite remarkable. Neither the leaves nor the stems are dead. The life processes of the plant continue and the moisture moves up the stem to the leaves, resulting in a uniform drying of the hay. The leaves act as pumps in their dying attempts to secure more moisture.

When hay has been stored in the mow or the stack after being thoroughly cured in the cock it will retain its bright green color. If it is stored a little on the green side, while the stems still contain a considerable amount of plant juice, heating and fermentation occur in the stack and a very aromatic and palatable brown hay results. It should not, however, be stored so green that it will heat or mould.

There will be no hay the first year. The second year the alfalfa will be ready for cutting and two crops will be available for the growing season. To get the best quality of hay the cutting must be done when the plants start to blossom, which will be the latter part of June the first time and early in August for the second time. The crop should not be cut late in the season. Alfalfa should not remain exposed in the swarth for any length of time.

The first year the field should be clipped with a mower when the alfalfa and weeds are about six inches high, and the clippings may remain on the field to form a mulch. This will hold the weeds in check. For the alfalfa it is best to have the cutting bar of the mower set so that it will not injure the crown of the plant. It is advisable to clip two or three times during the summer. The last clipping should not be later than August 15, because considerable growth should remain on the field as a winter protection.

It is highly desirable to keep stock from grazing on alfalfa the first year. In fact, alfalfa should not be pastured excessively at any time, and no grazing should be contemplated until the crop is thoroughly established and the plant roots well developed. The field should be at its best the third or fourth year after seeding. Pasturing close the first year will have a tendency to injure the alfalfa crowns, and where the stock are allowed to run at will the surface of the field may be roughened by tramping when the soil is wet.

The practicability of the various ways of getting alfalfa hay into condition for the mow or stack will depend largely upon the locality, local weather conditions and the ultimate value and use of the hay. Just which method should be used is largely a matter of the farmer's individual judgment.

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and they are now yours. How are you going to use them? Save them for your children or friends to spend, or to make you and your good wife better fitted to live to a ripe old age and enjoy them?

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If you use them rightly. Your hard work in a climate of extremes has taken more out of you than you know. Your nerves require building up and you require more sleep.

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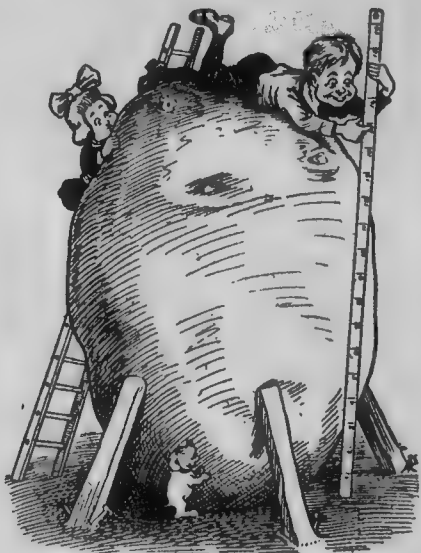
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Boys and Girls!

Who is Going to Find the Biggest Potato in Western Canada?



Everyone has a chance of finding it. Potato fields everywhere will be yielding some mighty big potatoes, so be on the lookout. Potato digging time is only a few weeks away—proper cultivation now means big potatoes then. Plan **TODAY** to send a potato—Write for particulars now.

WIN SOME OF THE PRIZES

The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest will be held in Winnipeg in October. Then all the big potatoes will be gathered together. Four Cash Prizes are to be awarded:—(1) \$10.00; (2) \$6.00; (3) \$4.00; (4) \$2.00.

Prizes will be offered too, for the best Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Corn, Peas, Beans and Potatoes selected by Western Canadian boys and girls. Prizes will be awarded on the graduated plan, just like the prizes are given at the big fairs. The more entries the more prizes. Mail your entry today, so the list can be made up. It will cost you nothing. Exhibits made at the Boys' and Girls' Club Shows and local fairs may be entered in The Guide contest. Never mind a letter—use the coupon; but get it into the mail at once.

The Manager, Boys' and Girls' Contest,
The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full particulars of The Guide Boys' and Girls' Grain and Potato Contest. I wish to enter the following classes: (Mark x opposite the classes which you wish to enter.)

Wheat	Flax	Corn
Oats	Potatoes	Peas
Barley	Big Potato	Beans

Name

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Age..... Province.....

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T2

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

DAIRYMEN

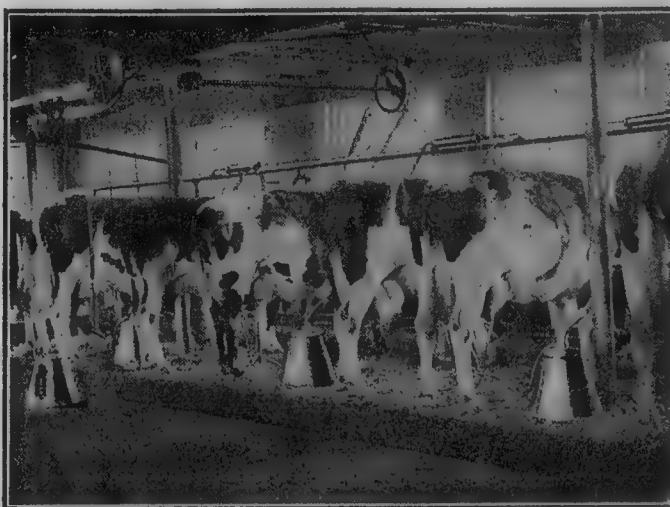
For your Shipments of **CREAM** We will give you

HIGHEST PRICES RELIABLE TESTS
CASH PAYMENT

(That's all you ASK and all we GIVE)

Woodland Dairy Limited
Edmonton Alberta

P.S.—Be sure and make us a visit when you attend our "Fair" next month



Mr. E. G. Lang's Model Dairy, Waterloo, Ont., equipped with

Hinman Milkers

9 YEARS SUCCESS

OVER 26,000 SOLD

Be in good company and buy the successful Canadian made machine \$60.00 per unit. SEE the Hinman working at all the large fairs or write to

H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.

For FREE Milker Book "J"



You need a new DE LAVAL SEPARATOR NOW

1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE YOUR WASTE IS greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer when the milk supply is heaviest.

BECAUSE TIME IS OF GREAT-est value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE THE LOSSES OF THE poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and insanitary separator are the great-est at this season.

BECAUSE OF THE GREAT ECONOMY of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE THE NEW DE LAVAL is so much simpler and more easily

BECAUSE THE SKIM-MILK IS poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves.

BECAUSE THE WORK OF A New De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

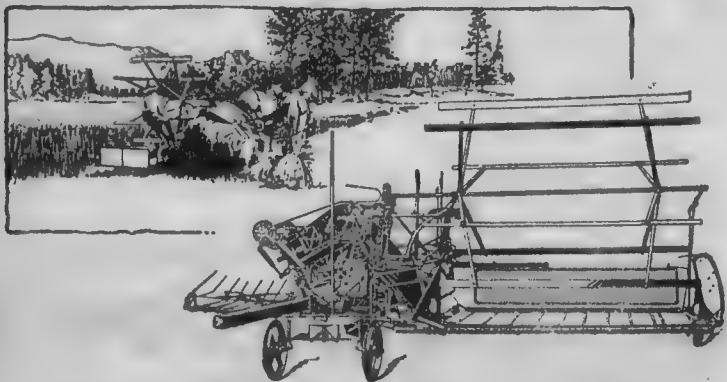
handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk-pile long ago.

BECAUSE THE DE LAVAL SEPAR-ator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot summer months.

These are all facts every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



Buy Early This Year

THIS year, Canadian farmers have need of first-class equipment in harvesting machines, twine, and binder repairs. Buy none but well-known, long-tried machines and buy early.

Buy good twine, and buy it now. This is no time to be thinking about saving a cent or two on twine, but to think of the dollars that good twine will save in the field. Our advice to every farmer is to buy at once the full amount he is going to need, and not alone to buy it, but to go to the dealer, get it, and take it home.

McCormick binders now cost less in the amount of farm produce required to buy them than ever before. But prices of all manufactured goods are likely to go higher without much warning, while there is no chance at all for them to go lower this season. The safe thing to do, therefore, is to buy now, at present prices, for immediate delivery.

Your local dealer has done his share to insure the harvesting of your grain. See him as soon as you can and arrange for the repairs, twine, or new machines you are going to need this year.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Denmark - A Farm Kingdom

IV.—How the People's Schools have Rejuvenated Denmark

By A. McLeod

When Bishop Grundtvig undertook his crusade against the traditional school and in favor of the people's schools he declared that they would rejuvenate Denmark and cause her people to grow culturally, spiritually, economically and politically, and the schools have accomplished these things and more.

The first fruit of the folk schools was increased culture among the common people. They learned to think for themselves, to read for themselves, to discuss among themselves, to judge for themselves and to appreciate for themselves. In one generation the farm people were transformed from rustic boors to cultured men and women. Newspapers increased in number, culture and importance. The appeal of the press was no longer to self interest, but for service; the people read the papers and wrote for them. Books were brought into every home and used; libraries were established. The farm people thought, discussed, read and wrote. The creative spirit was abroad in the land; the soul of Denmark became pregnant with culture and literature and ere long she brought forth literary children of the common people who were born in the purple of culture. In one generation Denmark has produced more literary men of world wide reputation for her population than any other country. There has been a galaxy of brilliant writers with George Brandes at their head. They excel both in prose and poetry; the dramatic writers are numerous and their work is of national value and considerable of it of world value. A mere list of names does not mean much, but I mention a few—George Brandes, litterateur; Holger Drachman, novelist, poet, dramatist; J.P. Jacobsen, prose, artist; S. Schandorph, country-life philosopher; Erik Schram, novelist; Edward Brandes, K. Gjellerup, Herman Bang, H. Pontoppidan, and there are many other writers of national importance.

Science—Art—Music

In science there has been a great revival, indeed a revolution. There are hundreds of Danes who would be called scientists in any part of the world. Among the outstanding names in scientific research are Finsen, the discoverer of the Finsen light-ray method of treating lupus, smallpox and other diseases; Waldemar Poulsen, discoverer of the Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy used in the United States; and Ivar Knudsen, the creator of the Diesel oil engine used on the great ocean liners. There are literally thousands of students of science in Denmark and these develop scientific efficiency and are found in important positions throughout the world.

In art the Danes have attained. Sculpture is well developed. Their porcelain is of the highest artistic quality and the Copenhagen ceramic works are the foremost in Europe. There are many talented and versatile artist painters. The work of these artists is known, discussed, appreciated and bought by the people. One or two paintings by a national artist are cherished in almost every Danish home. Art exhibitions are held frequently and the country people are among the most appreciative and critical visitors.

Music is a national Danish art. The Danes actually learn in the school to appreciate music and the talents of those with musical abilities are developed. There are scores of composers in the various fields of music—sacred, national, lyric, ballad, symphonic, orchestral and operatic. The stage is held by local artists. Drama, opera, concerts, recitals are part of the life of the common people.

Direct Result of a Definite System

We must remember that this activity in literature, science and art has been achieved in 50 years by a people who number less than half the population of Canada and who a half century ago were as deficient in these things as we Canadians are today. The activity of the Danish people in literature, science and art has been greater in each year during the last quarter of a century than that of Canada in the whole 25 years. And this activity in culture did not happen. It was the direct result of a definite system of education which aimed at producing these results and which hit the bull's eye.

The cultural results came first, but the economic and political results came later, though just as surely.

The heart of Grundtvig's philosophy was "Seek first the kingdom of spiritual culture and all material things shall be added."

A Personal Word

Let me digress to say a personal word. For 40 years I have followed the educational history of Denmark and though from the first I believed in Grundtvig's philosophy, there were, after it had succeeded culturally, many years during which I feared that it might fail in elevating the farm folk economically and politically. But my fears were groundless. The fact is that the Danish educational method is the method of Jesus Christ honestly tried out and if it had not succeeded it would have meant that our Christian civilization was a swindle. Our Christianity is, in fact, a teaching and the founder of it founded it by His teaching.

But the method has proved an outstanding success and rural Denmark is nearer that ideal social condition which the Great Teacher called The Kingdom of Heaven than any other part of this planet. It may fall from its lofty position, but if it does it will be because it abandons the educational philosophy which it has now so whole-heartedly adopted. Indeed, eternal vigilance is necessary to keep it from falling. The selfish urban property interests of Denmark hate the open-country school system with an unwearied hatred. It prevents them exploiting the people and they have spent millions of kroner in trying to kill the system.

Let me speak figuratively. If I could gather up the seed of our Manitoba school system, the old traditional system of schooling by learning from the printed page what somebody else has written about life and things, and take it to Denmark and guarantee it to grow there, I could get \$10,000,000 for one car load from the selfish interests.

Co-operative Efficiency Born of Education

Economic efficiency came in due course. The individual farmers were educated in the elementary school, in the people's school and in the agricultural school and they were made efficient thereby both in production and distribution. These individual farmers gave service and service has ever brought its due reward of prosperity. But the individual farmer could not make much headway against the property interests which combine in Denmark as they do everywhere. However, the farmer was educated, he recognized that he had to co-operate with his fellow farmers to make a real success of agriculture. His open-country education stood him in good stead, it enabled him to combine and cohere and co-operate and do it all effectively.

The result is that the Danish farmer is the best farmer in the world; he co-operates in production and distribution; he co-operates industrially, economically, commercially and socially; he co-operates in buying supplies, stock, machinery, manure, seed; he co-operates in manufacturing his products; he has co-operative creameries, cheese factories, bacon plants, tanneries, grist mills; he co-operates in grading, shipping and marketing his products; he co-operates in saving societies, credit societies, land buying societies, mortgage societies, insurance societies, benefit societies, and trust associations; he co-operates in social life, in school life, in church life. And at the bottom of his co-operative efficiency is this, he learned in school to trust his fellow farmer and to join with him. And his whole co-operative life centres around the school house and the school teacher.

He makes more money from his barren Danish soil than we do from our fertile prairies; he has more leisure, more liberty, more self reliance, than we have; he makes his own prices, both for what he buys and for what he sells; he is economically and socially independent.

May I close this article with a little catechism:

When will we have a general appreciation of literature among our prairie folk? When will standard literature be found, read and appreciated in all our prairie

homes? When will we have native authors, scientists, poets, artists, philosophers in the open country; in a word, when will we have culture spilled over the plains? When will service become the general aim of the people? When? Not in a thousand years with our traditional system of scholastic education. It will never induce open-country culture. But we can develop culture in one generation if we spiritualize our education.

When will our farmers co-operate in their social and economic service? When will every farmer on the plains be a member of a co-operative producing society, a co-operative buying society, a co-operative selling society, a co-operative aid society? Not till our education has been spiritualized and our farmers learn to trust themselves. When will our farmers be industrially, economically and socially independent? When they learn to co-operate and not before.

When will the farmer attain to political self-reliance? I will answer that question in another article.

BEST REMEDY FOR CALF SCOURS

The most common trouble in raising calves by hand on skim milk is scours. There are two entirely distinct troubles both of which have the symptoms of scours. One is from navel infection at time of birth and the other is from indigestion. If a calf becomes sick within a few days after birth and dies within a day or two the case is probably navel infection. This trouble is often called white scours because the passages from the animals are generally white.

Indigestion is the cause of common scours. This generally occurs when the calf is from two weeks to a month old. Prevention is the best remedy. The common causes of indigestion are over-feeding; feeding milk cold or sour; feeding sweet milk one meal and sour the next; dirty pails, troughs or stalls.

Each calf should be watched carefully. At the first sign of foul-smelling dung, its source should be determined as this is one of the first indications of indigestion. The amount of milk fed should be cut to one-half the usual amount and a dose of one ounce of castor oil in milk, followed by the formalin treatment, is advisable. The formalin treatment consists in giving one tablespoonful of formalin solution, made by adding one-half ounce of formalin to 15½ ounces of water, in each pint of milk fed. The amount of milk fed may be gradually brought back to normal after a day or two.

Many feeders have obtained good results from the use of blood meal as a means of correcting a condition of scours. Where the case is mild a teaspoonful of the dried blood is added to the milk at each meal.

FERTILIZERS ON PRAIRIE SOILS

Particular interest attaches to the question of fertilizers in the great grain-growing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We are very anxious to increase our north-western yields, especially in these days, when our wheat is needed to sustain the soldiers of our Empire in the great war we are waging for righteousness and justice. But we have no data which would justify us in saying that this could be profitably brought about by the application of fertilizers. For ten consecutive years, from 1900 to 1909, we carried on a series of fertilizer experiments on the experimental farms at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. The series contained plots dressed with several forms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, singly and in combinations of twos and threes. The results, taken one year with another, failed to indicate any material increase in the yields of the fertilized over those of the unfertilized plots. Frequently the latter gave the larger crops, but it was seldom that the differences between the plots of the series exceeded the amount that might be attributed to experimental error. Certainly there was no consistent increase due to any fertilizer and in no case was the increase sufficient to cover the cost of the fertilizer. These experiments, it must be noted, were conducted on excellent soil, of high quality, and wheat was the crop used.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist

When it comes to canning, how about the wild fruits that grow along the streams or on the hillsides?

Your Crop Next Year

Depends On Efficient Soil Preparation Now.

"I say that the question of food supply is the most pressing and important before us".

J. Ogden Armour.

WITH Europe's food production reduced more than half by the war—with Argentina's heavy losses from drought—with cold weather's damage to United States winter wheat—1917 is bound to see a still further alarming reduction in the world's food supply.

The hope of the British Empire centres largely in Western Canada's fields! When you have done your best for this year's crop—look ahead to 1918 and prepare for a still bigger crop to meet its greater needs.

Break every virgin acre you can, and do it early! Keep your summer-fallow clean and well cultivated, conserving the moisture for a maximum 1918 crop.

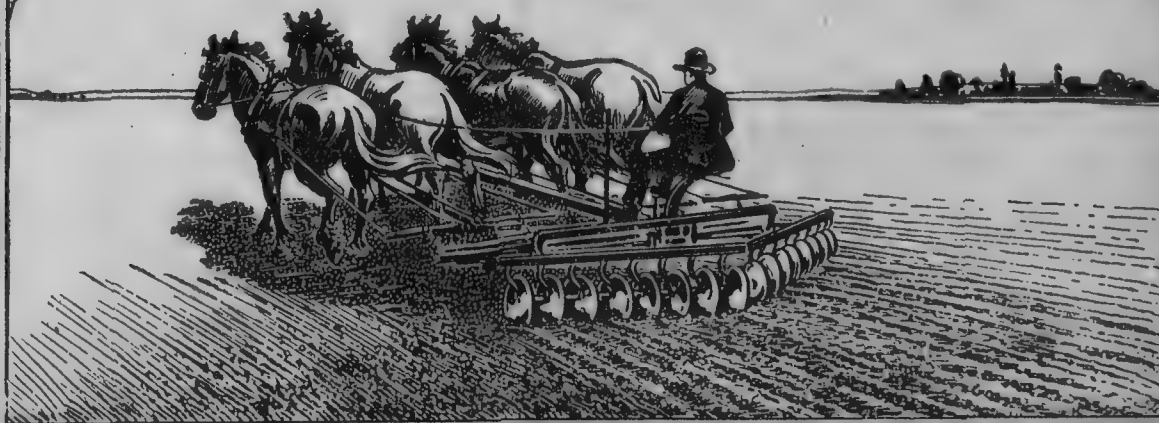
"Feeding the Empire means winning the war."

Lend Your Profits to the Nation

For every \$21.50 you loan the nation now, you will get a certificate entitling you to \$25.00 at the end of three years.

Canadian War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, selling at \$21.50, \$43 and \$86 respectively, at all Money Order Post Offices and Banks. The security is absolute—the interest yield over 5%.

The National Service Board of Canada,
OTTAWA.



DAIRYMEN

Would Cash every day help you, your farm and your district? Then ship your Cream to—

The Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary
The Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose

HIGHEST PRICES
BEST RESULTS
QUICK RETURNS

**P. PALLESEN, CALGARY
CAMROSE**

The first to buy cream on grade. The first to pay cash for every shipment.

Butter, Poultry, Eggs and Wool Wanted

Ship to us and obtain the highest market prices for the produce mentioned.

POULTRY PRICES Per lb.
Live Hens 18c-22c
Roosters (1 year old) 15c-16c
F.O.B. Winnipeg

Prompt payments made and honest weight given in every case. If you ship once to us you will surely ship again.

**CRESCENT
MEAT MARKET**

530 SARGENT AVE. WINNIPEG
Reference: Union Bank, Sargent Avenue Branch

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., wrote on April 20th last—"I cured a jack spavin with two bottles of your Spavin Cure. I am just taking off a bog spavin. It is the best liniment for sprains you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—fr. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free at your druggist's, or write us 111 Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

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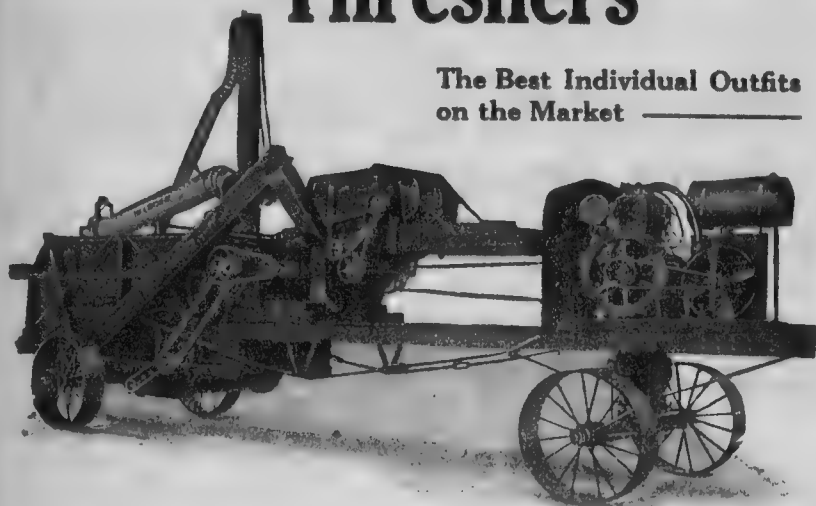
Large or small quantities of **HIDES, WOOL, SENECA ROOT** and **FURS**. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me. Highest Cash Prices Guaranteed.

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171 James St. Winnipeg

Cushman Combination Threshers



The Best Individual Outfits on the Market

The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines, mounted on same truck with Separator:

- No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
- No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed.
- No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder.

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on No. 20 LINCOLN we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

Langdon Ideal Automatic Self Feeder



Equip your Separator with a **LANGDON Ideal Self Feeder**. Its automatic governing system absolutely prevents slugging, choking and overloading the cylinder. Mechanically produces results almost human in action.

It Aply Takes the Place of Men

The **LANGDON Ideal Automatic Feeder** cuts down costs—eliminates help—increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It feeds the separator as if by hand. Wet, tangled or stack burnt grain always offers greater resistance. The **LANGDON Feeder** checks the feed when it should be checked, and as the rear knives and retarder fingers intermesh, every bundle must be thoroughly divided and separated before it can pass to the threshing cylinder. You will need the **LANGDON** this year. It is the one sane way of overcoming the shortage of labor problem. Complete lines of repairs always kept in stock. You can depend upon **Cushman Service**.

Write us today and state the kind of separator you use

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA LIMITED

Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work.

Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St.

WINNIPEG, Man.

Exclusive Selling Agents for

Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

CANADIAN COUNCIL MEETING

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, with representatives from the farmers' organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, met in Winnipeg on June 4, 5 and 6. The chief business was the discussion of the rules and regulations for sample market trading, and the council appeared before the Grain Commission on June 5 in Winnipeg and presented their findings. The council unanimously asked that the inauguration of sample markets be deferred until the close of the war. The reason for asking that sample markets be not established at the present time was because of the disturbed condition of the grain trade. A new board of grain trade supervision has been appointed, with full power to fix prices and regulate the trade in every detail to bring the greatest advantage to the allied countries. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange and the big American exchanges have also put very strict regulations on the trade. The British government is the only buyer of Canadian wheat at the present time for export. All these factors were taken into consideration by the Canadian Council and it was felt that the opening of a sample market at the present time would not bring the benefits generally expected. It is also beyond dispute that the operation of sample markets will delay the transportation of grain very considerably, as cars have to be held for orders until sold on the sample market. The action of the council was not in any way in opposition to the principle of sample markets, but because they believe it would be in the best interest of everybody concerned under present conditions to continue the present system until after the war, when the council will be in favor of having sample markets established at once.

B.C. Fruit Situation

A delegation from the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, comprising Messrs. Barnes and Palmer, appeared before the council to discuss the fruit situation in the Pacific province. They pointed out that the British government had placed an embargo on all apples, which closed that market to Nova Scotia and Ontario growers, and would naturally induce them to look to the prairie provinces. The annual consumption of apples in the prairie provinces is approximately 1,500,000 boxes (three boxes make a barrel). The estimated B.C. apple crop this year is 1,650,000 boxes, or an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. In the season of 1916 the apples used in the prairie provinces came from the following places: B.C., 640,000 boxes; Ontario, 369,000 boxes; U.S., 388,000 boxes; Nova Scotia, 38,000 boxes.

In the light of conditions the B.C. growers felt that they were face to face with ruin unless they could dispose of the bulk of their apples in the prairie provinces, particularly if the Ontario and Nova Scotia fruit crop was up to normal. They proposed that for the present season only the organized grain growers should agree with them to have an embargo placed upon American apples coming into Canada. They were, however, on their way East to consult with the Ontario and Nova Scotia growers, and if the crop in the East was short, as was reported, they would not ask for the embargo, but if it was up to normal they felt the Canadian market should be held entirely for Canadian growers. The Canadian Council pointed out to them that there was already 90 cents a barrel duty against American apples and that the B.C. growers did not sell directly to the grain growers as did the growers in Eastern Canada. The B.C. representatives stated that they did not want any profit on their fruit, but merely the cost of production to save them from ruin. They were not in a position, however, to guarantee a maximum price as they were very largely in the hands of the dealers, and if they sold part of their fruit direct the dealers would boycott them on the rest of it. The council took no action, but advised the B.C. fruit growers that they felt the 90 cents a barrel duty was sufficient protection, and if they did not guarantee any price it would be a very serious matter to ask for a complete embargo. The B.C. representatives after ascertaining the Eastern situation agreed to consult with the Canadian Council again before asking any action on the part of the Ottawa government.

Changes in Platform

The platform of the council came up for discussion and it was decided to issue literature as soon as it could be prepared and distribute it all over the West. In

the light of changed conditions it was decided to make two slight alterations in the platform. As already drafted, the platform called for a graduated income tax on all incomes over \$4,000. The \$4,000 figure was dropped from the platform, so that it now stands simply as a graduated personal income tax. The reason for this change was that it was felt that \$4,000 was too high on which to start the income tax, and this view is held very largely by the farmers throughout the West.

The other change was on the corporation income tax, which the platform provided should begin at 10 per cent. The figure 10 per cent. was dropped, leaving it now an endorsement of the principle of a graduated income tax on corporations. The reason for this action was that with the big demands for revenues, both now and after the war, it was felt that the corporation tax would be a necessity and that 10 per cent. would be too high an exemption.

A Crackerjack on Belt Work

"A Marvel of Simplicity, Strength and Efficiency."

The Happy Farmer Tractor

Has a 200 lb. fly wheel and Hyatt Roller bearings—both guarantees of good belt work. Also has a drawbar pull of 2,200 lbs.

WRITE TO THE Canadian Representatives: J. D. Adshead Co. Limited 225 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

It Burns Cheap—est Fuel—Kerosene or Distillate

Model B 12-24 H.P. KEROSENE DISCOUNT FOR CASH

Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

We guarantee to pay \$1.50 per bushel for good potatoes, and for No. 1 White Potatoes \$1.55 per bushel, delivered at Winnipeg. Rush your potatoes to us while the market is good. If you ship in your own bags we will return them immediately or we will supply you with the bags for shipping. Above prices are guaranteed for ten days from date of this paper.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens (any size).....20c.
Ducks.....22c.
Turkeys, in good condition.....25c.
Geese.....15c.
Young Roosters.....15c.
These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Aikins St., Winnipeg

POULTRY

PRICES:
Hens, per lb.....20c
Roosters (1 year old) per lb.....16c
Old Roosters, per lb.....12c
Turkeys, per lb.....20c
Geese, per lb.....15c
Ducks, per lb.....15c
All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Big Combination Sale

Of High-Class Registered

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

At Midway Sales Stables

Corner 5th Avenue and 5th Street East, Calgary, Alberta, THURSDAY, JULY 5th,
1917, at 10 a.m. sharp—during week of Calgary Summer Exhibition



14 head of Clydesdale Stallions; 20 head of Clydesdale Mares and Fillies; 30 head of Shorthorn Bulls, 1 to 3 years old, all well acclimatized; 45 head of Shorthorn Cows and Heifers



TERMS CASH—If not otherwise arranged.

Single Fare on all Railroads

Catalogue ready at time of Calgary Exhibition. Ask for it when inspecting our exhibit

J. W. DURNO
Auctioneer

P. M. BREDT & CO., Calgary, Alberta BOX 2089
NORMAN HARRISON, Priddis, Alberta



Meet Me at the Fairs!

CALGARY, June 28 to July 5

EDMONTON, July 9 to July 13

BRANDON, July 16 to 20

REGINA, July 23 to 27

SASKATOON, July 30 to August 3

I will be there with the great Galloway Line of Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators and Manure Spreaders and I want every farmer in Canada to visit my exhibit and see these machines as they really are. Remember these machines are all built in my own factories and are sold direct to you at actual cost of material and labor with just one small profit added. I save you from 20 to 30 per cent on price, quality considered, because I employ no agents nor do I have to add profits for the benefit of dealers. It will pay you to visit the fairs this year if for no other reason than to learn how Galloway saves his customers big money.

Send For My Big Free Catalogue Without Delay
Study the Merits of these Machines and then See Them at the Fairs

Let me tell you in this big book the story of how I came to be in the manufacturing business. Of how, while working on my father's farm, the thought came to me that we were paying too much money for our farm machinery; of how I made up my mind that some day I would be a manufacturer and sell to the farmers direct without paying a lot of extra profits to the middlemen—the jobbers, dealers and agents. Let me tell you of my success and how I have built up the largest chain of factories in the world manufacturing and selling Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders and other farm implements direct to the farm.

Galloway Gasoline Engines

The world's greatest power plants made in sizes from 14 to 16 horse power. Masterpieces—every one of them—in efficiency, simplicity, durability, economy and power. Thousands of every size in use all over the world and every one of them sold on my liberal policy of 30 days' free trial test on your own farm before you decide whether to keep my engine or not. The extension bureau of the Manitoba Agricultural College are now using one of my engines in their "Demonstration to Women" Tour. They are so simple in construction and easy to start and operate that any woman can manage them. Fill in the coupon, check the line you are interested in and get my book FREE. Remember these are days that demand a saving of labor above all else. A Galloway Engine will do the work of many men.

Check the line you are interested in and mail the coupon to me if you want the book free.

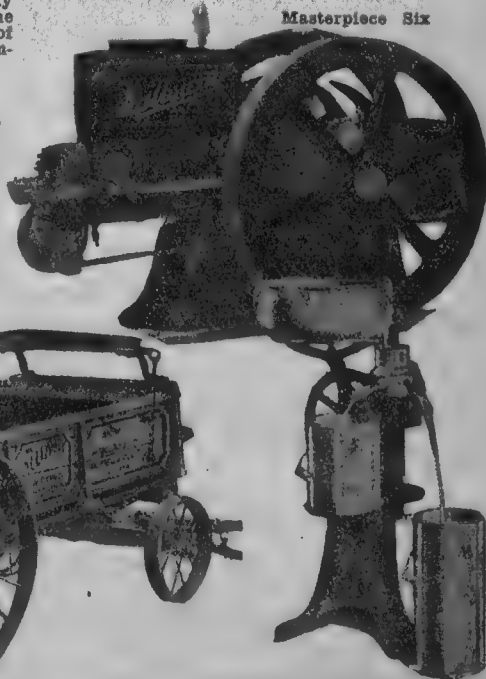
Galloway Sanitary Separators

The peer of them all. Low tank, high crank, built like a watch, runs like a top and best of all GETS ALL THE CREAM. Money can't buy a better separator, and I will save you from 20 to 30 per cent, quality and capacity considered. If you are interested in a separator check the coupon and get my big free book.

Galloway Manure Spreaders

The great crop builders. Many exclusive patents—force feed, endless chain, double positive drive, low down, light draft. Many sizes and styles and I will save you money and give you a 30 days' free trial of any style you want. If you are wise you will check the spreader on the coupon and get a book that tells you all about it FREE.

Masterpiece Six



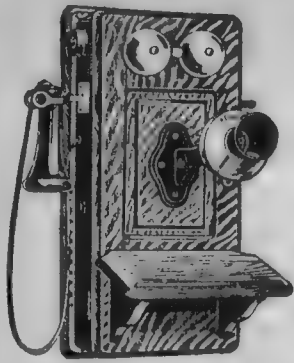
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English Railways under War Conditions

How They Met a Great Emergency

W. M. Acworth in The Outlook, New York

England is an island. But only twenty miles of sea separate it from the Continent of Europe. In the year 1870 war broke out at a few days' notice between France and Prussia, and within six weeks the Germans were in front of Paris. England took alarm. It was not possible that a great army could invade England. Our fleet could take care of that. But it was possible that a few score thousand men might evade the fleet and make a landing in England. And one provision against this possibility was at once made. An Act of Parliament passed in 1871 gave the government power to take over by royal proclamation all or any of the railways of the United Kingdom in time of war.

Some forty years later, when the constant shaking of the Prussian mailed fist and the constant rattling of the Prussian sabre were alarming all Europe, matters were carried further. A committee of some twelve managers of the principal railways was formed (the English general manager corresponds to the American president), and detailed schemes of railway mobilization were drawn up.

The general manager of a railway of which I am a director, which, though small, is not unimportant, as it runs through one of the great training-grounds of the British army, told me that he received the original scheme some four years before the war. It was a sealed packet, and he was instructed to place it unopened in his safe. In the course of the next year or two he received several supplements, to be placed beside the original. Finally in 1912 he received a complete new scheme, and was told to destroy all the former papers unopened.

On August 4, 1914, England declared war on Germany. The same day the railways were taken over by the government, and the mobilization scheme came into operation. The general manager opened his packet and read his instructions. Within a week he despatched ninety military trains. Each train ran to its fixed schedule. Each train was made up of the precise equipment assigned to it. And each carried precisely the troops which the scheme had laid down for it.

Within some ten days of the declaration of war the whole of the first line British army, about one hundred and twenty thousand men, was landed in France. The main point of embarkation was the port of Southampton, which was closed to all except military traffic. Eighty trains each day, coming from all parts of the British Isles, and bringing many thousands of men who had already crossed the sea from Ireland, converged upon Southampton. They were scheduled to arrive at intervals of twelve minutes during the sixteen hours from dawn to dark. A special instruction provided that if any train was as much as twelve minutes late it was to be regarded as having missed its turn. It was to be side-tracked at any convenient spot, and the transport was to leave without waiting for it. The instruction was not necessary. No single train during the whole embarkation period failed to fall into and keep its appointed place in the procession.

The railways have been taken over by the government, but the management has been left undisturbed in the hands of the old men. There is nothing by which a shipper or a passenger can recognize that any change has taken place. Each general manager with his own old staff manages his railway as before. But there is for the first time an authority behind him. The informal committee of general managers that existed before the war was at the outset given full powers as the Railway Executive Committee. And it exercises supreme control. Its nominal chairman is a cabinet minister. But the deputy chairman, the real head of the organization, is one of the general managers. The executive committee is in almost constant session, and its task is to insure that all the railways of the country work together as one harmonious whole.

The task is not light. Not only have the troops to be moved to the ports by the million, guns by tens of thousands,

and military stores in millions of tons, but when every factory in the country is impressed into military work the amount of traffic back and forth within the country

itself is enormous. Steel is cast in one place, and made into shell in another; the fuses come from a third district, and the explosives from a fourth; the boxes and baskets to hold the shells have to be brought from a fifth; the filling is done in a sixth place, before finally the finished shell can be delivered at the port of shipment. And similarly with all the other necessities of the armies and the fleets.

And this is not all. Railways, like any other business concern, as they grow up develop an organization to meet the requirements of their normal business. And the requirements of England nowadays are wholly abnormal. Imagine a camp of twenty or thirty thousand men, with all their multifarious needs in foods and supplies, plumped down alongside of a petty way station, whose accommodation was meant to suffice for a score of passengers a day and three or four freight cars. Imagine half a dozen important ports taken up wholly by naval needs and the whole of their normal traffic diverted to an adjoining port, or, it may be, to a port on the opposite coast of the island. Again traffic has been thrown upon the roads that they have never handled before. The collieries before the war imported pit-props by the millions of feet from the Baltic through ports close at hand. That traffic has been stopped, and pit-props have to be carried long distances by rail from remote parts of Great Britain.

Nor are these the only difficulties against which the railways have to contend. With more traffic than ever to handle, there are fewer men to handle it. One man out of every five—and they not the least active and efficient—has gone to fight. Shops that should be building new engines and overhauling old ones are given up to making shells or building airplanes or motor lorries. Steel that should be rolled into new rails has been commandeered for ship plates and guns and shells. But somehow the railways have pulled through. The employees who are left, feeling that their services are essential to the state, have worked their best and hardest with conspicuous loyalty. Women, as porters, carriage cleaners, ticket collectors, and in various other capacities, are lending a willing hand. Military traffic of course comes first. And if freight is delayed and passenger trains overcrowded and behind time, nobody grumbles. And indeed there is not much excuse for grumbling. So far freight rates have been left unaltered, but passenger fares have practically been doubled. Before the war the normal fare was two cents a mile. But there were so many concessions from the normal fare in the shape of commuter's tickets, workmen's tickets, week-end tickets, excursion tickets, etc., that it was estimated that the average passenger did not pay more than twelve mills per mile. Early in the war all cheap fares except commuter's and workmen's tickets were cut off, and a few months ago the ordinary fares were increased fifty per cent. So the ordinary passenger now pays three cents. The increase was put on quite as much to reduce travel as to obtain revenue. Gradually the passenger service has been very greatly reduced; the express trains stop at more stations and take longer on their journey. Dining cars and sleepers have been almost entirely cut off.

Under the Act of Parliament of 1871, the compensation to be paid by the government to the proprietors of a railway taken over was to be fixed by arbitration in default of agreement. But when all the railways were taken over for an indefinite time it was felt that this would not be fair to the hundreds of thousands of stock and bond holders. Accordingly an agreement was at once made that all government traffic should be carried free and no account rendered; that the government should take all the receipts from ordinary traffic, pay all operating

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Mounted On Skids
The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Runs 14 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

expenses, and guarantee to the proprietors of the railway the same net revenue as they had earned in 1913, the last complete year before the war. And, subject to minor adjustments, this agreement has been adhered to ever since. If, after the working expenses and the guaranteed net revenues of all the railways have been met there is a surplus, the government takes it. If there is a deficit, the government finds the money to meet it. The actual result has varied at different periods. Three separate all-round increases of \$1.25 a week in the wages of the employees, the last of which has only just taken effect, have added largely to operating expenses. But as a whole the arrangement has been satisfactory to the parties. The shareholders as a body feel that they have been fairly treated, for though, doubtless, in some companies they would have done much better had they been paid by results; in others, where old pleasure traffic was killed and no new traffic took its place, they would have done much worse. And the government, whose vast military traffic is carried for nothing, has probably paid less than it would have done had each soldier and each ton of stores been charged for according to the regular military tariff.

I laid stress on the fact that the railway officials manage their own lines exactly as before. But naturally the relation between the War office and the railways is close and constant. And from the Director-General of Military Transport at headquarters, through the colonel in charge at the divisional command, down to the subaltern transport officer at the local entraining station, there is a whole hierarchy of military officers whose business it is to interpret the military needs to the railway officials and the railway possibilities to the military authorities. The point is that it is for the soldiers to say what they want done, for the railway officials to decide how to do it, or, it may be, to explain why it cannot be done and to suggest a revision or modification of the order. On the whole, the system works excellently. An irate colonel who was so dissatisfied with the accommodation provided for his favorite charger that he was left expostulating on the platform alongside his horse while the train and the regiment went on without him was a fortunately rare exception.

Of course, Great Britain, with twelve per cent. of its total population under arms, and with almost as many more engaged in the manufacture of military supplies, is in the war deeper than the United States is ever likely to be. But if the experience of the United Kingdom has any lessons for the people of the United States, they would seem to be twofold: (1) Even if the government should think fit to take over the railways, it should leave the management and operation wholly in the hands of the old staff; and (2) If it does take them over, or, if without taking them over, it so far interferes with the normal traffic as to upset the customary balance between income and expenditure, it should at once come to a fair agreement with the proprietors, securing the result that they receive the normal return of income from their property, and not wait for subsequent discussion and possible litigation, with heated charges of blackmail on the one hand and confiscation on the other.

The Grade and the Loaf

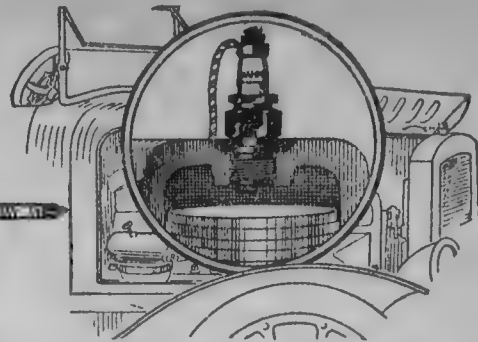
Continued from Page 7

are many difficulties in the way of grading wheat rapidly, yet so accurately that no complaints can be made from either the farmer or the miller. The composition of the wheat is very complex and it is influenced by so many uncontrollable factors that the problem involved in grading is by no means simple.

Showing the Quality of the Bread from the Commercial and Special Grades of Wheat of the 1916 Crop.

No.	Grade	Wet Gluten per cent.	Weight of loaf grams	Vol. of loaf c.c.
No. 4	Com. Grade	35.00	498	2810
No. 4	Spec. Grade	35.45	495	2700
No. 5	Com. Grade	37.25	505	2300
No. 5	Spec. Grade	40.15	505	2550
No. 6	Com. Grade	40.65	507	2450
No. 6	Spec. Grade	41.45	506	2460

No.	Grade	Color	Texture	Apprec.
No. 4	Com. Grade	94	100	103
No. 4	Spec. Grade	90	96	100
No. 5	Com. Grade	92	92	95
No. 5	Spec. Grade	91	94	96
No. 6	Com. Grade	95	90	94
No. 6	Spec. Grade	93	95	95



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One inferior plug will completely handicap the most expensive car.

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In Ford—Maxwell—Overland—Studebaker and a hundred other automobiles they are factory equipment.

Look for "Champion" on the porcelain. It means "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or Money Back".

Champion Spark Plug Co.,
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The New Moody Prices

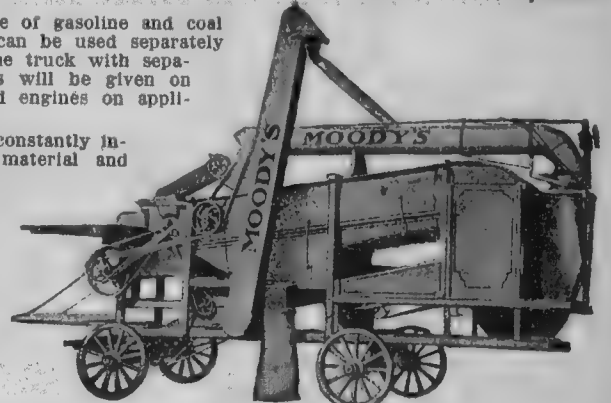
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24 x 32 "Moody Champion" with 16 ft. Straw Carrier, 10 ft. Grain Elevator, Tailings Elevator. Price, Cash	\$356
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We have a full line of gasoline and coal oil engines which can be used separately or mounted on same truck with separator. Time prices will be given on both separators and engines on application.

On account of the constantly increasing price of material and labor the above prices may be advanced at any time and are for immediate acceptance.

Place crop conditional order now for delivery later, if you wish to be sure of having your Moody next fall.



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KATHERINE STINSON, World's Greatest Girl Aviatrice
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REDUCED RAILWAY FARES from all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan.
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The call has gone out to every farmer in Western Canada to put in more acres. He's doing it. The demand made on the thresherman will be heavy—heavier than ever before.

Are you prepared to meet it? If we are going to have more grain we've got to have more and better machinery to handle it, and we must have machinery that will do the work of the men that were employed in the fields in former years at harvest time.

THE Stewart Sheaf Loader

will be the cause of saving many a farmer's crop this year. Will it save **YOUR'S**? Or will you take the chance of finding enough labor to do your threshing?

The Stewart Sheaf Loader stops the most serious leak in harvesting. It picks up the sheaves from the ground and loads them in the wagon. All field pitchers are done away with and several teams and it shells less grain than the most careful pitcher.

Think it over. Figure the facts for yourself. Write for **Free Booklet** and full information.

The STAUDE-MAK-A-TRACTOR is manufactured by us. We also manufacture Threshing Separators. Be sure when purchasing your's to ask your dealer if it is manufactured by the Stewart Sheaf Loader Company then you are assured of buying the best, and of getting prompt delivery.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg Man.

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YOU'LL certainly be proud of this top-notch outfit, which you now have a splendid opportunity of owning. It doesn't need to cost you a cent of your money either. All we want is a little of your spare time.

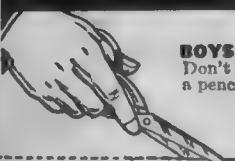
Just write your name and address on the coupon and send it to us—we'll tell you all about the Pedigreed Pony Outfit right away.



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There are other beautiful gifts, too, for Boys and Girls, and lots of real cash money as well. Remember, there is nothing to buy—no charges of any kind. Make note of this also—no big folks are allowed; this is for boys and girls only, and every one of them can be a prize-winner.

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BOYS and GIRLS—Don't put off this chance. Don't stop with just thinking you would like it. Get a pencil now and write your name and address in the corner below, cut it off and send it to us. We will send you the **Free Pony Book**, and you will have an equal opportunity to win the real live Shetland Pony with all his trappings. Do it now.

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PARENTS—Please show this offer to your children, and send in the coupon. You will be interested in our free Pony Book, and your children will enjoy it immensely. Besides, your children can win the Shetland Pony we are actually giving away this season. They will have just the same opportunity as any others, no matter where you live. Address your letter to

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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Saskatchewan Pig Feeding Contest—Club Work Plans

PIG FEEDING COMPETITION

At the meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, held recently in Regina, it was decided to set aside \$400 to be spent in prizes for a boys' and girls' pig feeding competition to be held in connection with the Provincial Winter Fairs at Regina and Saskatoon this fall; \$200 each to be offered in 15 prizes at the respective fairs.

The competition is open to boys or girls resident in Saskatchewan, born between January 1, 1902, and November 1, 1907. Each competitor must have fed, cared for and fitted the exhibit for at least three months immediately previous to the opening date of the fair. Only one entry may be made by any one boy or girl. Exhibits entered in this class may also be entered and shown in all other classes to which they are eligible. All pigs shown in this class must have been littered between April 1, 1917, and July 1, 1917.

Entries must be mailed to D. T. Elderkin, manager, Winter Fair, Regina, or C. D. Fisher, manager, Winter Fair, Saskatoon, on or before Thursday, November 1, 1917. No entry fee is charged for entrance in this class, but if pigs are also entered in other classes the regular entry fee will be charged.

At the time of making entry, the name, address and date of birth of exhibitor must be furnished. Parent, guardian or employer must certify to the exhibitor's age, that exhibitor has taken charge of, fitted and cared for the animal continuously for at least three months immediately previous to the opening of the fair, and also that the animal is eligible for the competition. Proper forms of declaration may be obtained from the secretary of the Swine Breeders' Association, P. F. Bredt, Regina.

Exhibits in this class will be judged from a butcher's standpoint.

The Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association will pay the freight or express on individual exhibits from the exhibitor's station to Regina or Saskatoon. If the exhibitor does not accompany the exhibit, the association will also provide free feed and attendance for animals at the fair, and will exhibit them at the time of judging. If the exhibitors desire to have their exhibits sold, the association will undertake to dispose of them by auction sale or otherwise before the close of the fair, and after the fair will remit proceeds of the sale to exhibitors. Pigs shown in this class at Regina will not be eligible to be shown in a similar class at Saskatoon.

Prizes

Pigs shown by boy or girl exhibitor in accordance with the above special rules: 1st, \$30; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$22; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$18; 6th, \$16; 7th, \$14; 8th, \$12; 9th, \$9; 10th, \$8; 11th, \$7; 12th, \$6; 13th, \$5; 14th, \$4; 15th, \$4.

A BUSY CLUB WORKER

Being a member of the Ross Club at Two Creeks, I though I would write about our work last year. It was our first year of club work and we did not do so badly, but we hope to do still better this year. I canned some tomatoes by the cold pack method given in last year's club bulletin No. 15 and I received first prize for these. I also secured second prize for canned corn and first prize for an essay on noxious weeds. The fair was held at Virden in October. There were quite a few schools exhibiting and altogether it was a very busy and delightful day.

This year I am going to enter the Eaton Contest. I have planted one bushel of potatoes, 30 pounds of Bovee and 30 pounds of Snider or Red Rose I am keeping a record of these, including the date of planting, the date when they come through, etc. I have also got beens, corn, carrots, parsnips and other vegetables for the garden contest, as well as half a pint of peas which I got from The Guide

for an essay on the farm garden. These I intend to can and some I shall show at the fair. I also intend to enter other contests. There is some work attached to it, but it is all pleasant as well as profitable. It is also work that one can take an interest in. If more boys' and girls' club work is encouraged, and if we have something to call our own, if it is only a chicken or a row of potatoes, more boys and girls will stay on the farm instead of going to the city. The page which The Guide editor has been kind enough to give us will help us to take more interest in farm work as well as to keep in touch with other members through the page.

LOTTIE COLLIER,

Man. Age 16.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR

Last year we had a very good fair in Winkler. There were many competitors, but everyone got a good share of the prizes. After the fair was over many boys and girls made up their minds to try harder this year and win more prizes. This year we have very good contests. I am going to describe the work I will do in some of them.

I like manual training and am busily working in our school basement, where we have an instructor, making things for this contest. I am making one thing out of each group so as to compete in the six groups.

Poultry raising is also a very good contest. Last year nearly every club member got a pure bred setting of eggs and raised some nice fowl. This year I am raising chickens from the eggs of last year's fowl and am again competing for a prize. I made a nice soft nest in a box filled with hay and put in a setting of eggs. Then I gently put on a clucking hen and put a window screen over her so that she would stay on the nest. The next day I took off the window screen and she sat nicely. I am feeding and watering her twice a day now and expect a good hatch.

Another contest is the noxious weeds. As soon as the weeds will be growing again I will go among the fields and collect weeds. Then I will press them between boards to dry, after which I will pick out the best ones and mount them on cardboard 7 by 14 inches in size. Then I will find out their English and Latin names. At the side of each weed I will mount a small bottle containing the seeds of that weed. These are the only contests I will enter.

HENRY LOEWEN.

Man.

BREAKING IN A COLT

The colt is an easy animal to break in if the instruction begins early enough. Training should begin when he is only a few days old. He should be treated with kindness and respect. Never use a whip or talk rudely to him. In time he will understand that no harm can come to him and he will be quite gentle and will fraternize with anyone. Final training should be given when he is no more than three years old. Put the bridle on him every day for a week at first so that he will become used to it. Most of you have noticed that at first he will chew the bit continually, but that is because he is unused to it. When the harness is first put on do not throw it on, but slide it on gently or he will return the compliment with a kick. Get him used to the harness in the same manner as with the bridle. When he has become accustomed to it he should be hitched up beside a very slow horse. Of course he may want to go faster than the old horse, but it is the best method to use. It is far better to be kind to the colt when breaking him in than to cruelly abuse him every time he does not know what to do.—K. MERRILL

Alta. Age 17,

THE ESSAY COMPETITION

Boys and girls are reminded that the competition for essays as announced two weeks ago in this column closes the last day of June. Have you written your letter for this contest yet? If not you cannot do so too soon. It takes two or three days for a letter to come from some of the outlying districts and it is the wish to give every one a fair chance to win one of these handsome cash prizes. The essays may be about any of the different kinds of work that Boys' and Girls' Clubs are engaged in, though the writers need not necessarily be members of clubs in order to compete. For the best essays received this month the following prizes will be given—

First Prize \$3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

The essay should not exceed 300 words in length and must be received by June 30. Write about what you are most interested in. Boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age are eligible for the competition.

CURRENT EVENTS

The \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan called by the United States Government for funds to finance the war was subscribed to by nearly 3,000,000 people. Indications are that the loan has been oversubscribed by over \$800,000,000. The federal reserve district of New York alone claims a subscription of \$1,200,000,000. The appeal made to the people in asking for subscriptions was on patriotic grounds, the rate of interest offered being only 3½ per cent. The last day for subscribing was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles from coast to coast.

The St. Andrews Rural Credit Society, the first society to provide bank money for farmers in Manitoba under the new loan scheme, elected its officers on June 9. The board is an extremely conservative one, and it is believed that few loans will get by. The first loan to be passed by the board was one for \$1,000, half of which was to cover the cost of breaking 50 acres of new land. The security behind the loan was a farm valued at \$13,000, against which there was a mortgage of only \$400.

A resolution was passed at the Methodist Conference in Winnipeg favoring the conscription of men and wealth. It included a clause expressing the ministers' willingness to serve in any capacity the government desired. A resolution was also passed calling for the establishment of a national administration.

Russian ministers, speaking of the crisis facing their country take a pessimistic view of matters in general. The Minister of Finance speaking at Moscow said, "The food conditions in Russia are neither isolated nor unique. The whole country seems to be on the way to be pulverized. In many cases the local government is in complete chaos. Treasuries are empty and the people are refusing to pay taxes. We lack not only food but raw material."

Members of the National Seamen and Firemen's Union took prisoner Frederick Jowett, president, and James Ramsay Macdonald, chairman of the Labor Party, both members of parliament, who were about to sail for Russia. A great demonstration held in Trafalgar Square protested against permitting the men to proceed to Petrograd on account of their supposed pacifist leanings.

Representatives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, returning from an 800 mile motor trip through western and southern Saskatchewan on June 14, reported that the rain had brought the crop along splendidly, and that all fields touched by the recent frost had fully recovered.

In addressing the manufacturers' convention at Winnipeg, Prof. Ruttan, of the National Research Council, stated that with a capital investment of \$400,000 a plant could be installed which, using a newly devised process of carbonization, would convert 200 tons of lignite into anthracite coal per day.

Chaotic conditions are apparently impending in China. The president has dissolved parliament, and a revolt in the Southern provinces seems to indicate that the country is on the brink of civil strife. Japan is reported to be rushing large bodies of troops to the country.

The British House of Commons decided against the principle of proportional representation on June 12 by 149 to 141 votes. The question may be reconsidered at a subsequent stage of the franchise act.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA

The Dominion government proposes to meet the demand for reinforcements by raising a force of men not exceeding 100,000 between the ages of 20 and 45. The men will be called out according to classes which have been divided into ten groups. The only class of physically fit men exempt are clergymen and members of religious sects such as Mennonites and Doukhobors, who settled under a pledge that they would not be asked to bear arms. There will be

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WINNIPEG CANADA

no registration but those who contend that they should be exempt will have their cases adjudicated by a local tribunal, from which appeals may be made to appeal tribunals and finally a central appeal judge. Any man who does not respond to the call of his class will be treated as a deserter. It is expected that the required number of men will be got from the first three classes, that is, amongst single men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34. The classes, which will be called out in the order named, are as follows:

- Class 1.—Unmarried men or widowers without children, 20 years old but born after January 1, 1894.
- Class 2.—Unmarried men and widowers without children born in the years 1889 to 1893.
- Class 3.—Unmarried men and widowers without children born in the years 1883 to 1888.
- Class 4.—Married men and widowers with children, over 20 years of

- age, and born not earlier than 1894.
- Class 5.—Married men and widowers, with children, born in the years 1889 to 1893.
- Class 6.—Married men or widowers, with children, born in the years 1883 to 1888.
- Class 7.—Unmarried men or widowers, without children, born in the years 1876 to 1882.
- Class 8.—Married men or widowers, with children born in the years 1876 to 1882.
- Class 9.—Unmarried men and widowers, without children, born in the years 1872 to 1875.
- Class 10.—Married men or widowers, with children, born in the years 1873 to 1875.

Marriages taking place after June 12 are not considered in placing a man in his class. According to a return tabled in the house the first three classes under the bill comprise single men to the number of over half a million men and that over one mil-

lion men are available between 20 to 45 years according to the 1911 census. The following table shows the married and single men between the ages of 20 and 45 in Canada by provinces.

	Single	Married
Prince Edward Island	8,051	6,791
Nova Scotia	42,667	45,984
New Brunswick	25,056	33,199
Quebec	143,540	208,679
Ontario	243,050	289,217
Saskatchewan	81,314	66,691
Alberta	64,263	58,009
British Columbia	89,729	61,305
Yukon	3,062	1,019
N. W. Territories	722	2,000

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Prophets of Modern Times

"Nietzsche the Misunderstood —1844-1900 A.D."

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

Underlying all the writings of Nietzsche there is a subtle irony, a sort of sardonic humor which leaves him open to misunderstanding. Thus at the outbreak of the present war "The Great War," he was held up together with Treitschke and Bernhardt as the great advocate of war. His statement "a good war halows any cause" was quoted far and wide. It was he who was the arch-genius behind Germany's crime. It was upon the milk of his philosophy the youth of Germany had been fed.

But war as war, Nietzsche never glorified. He advocates it only when he sees a people have become soft in the lap of prosperity—the victims of luxury and vice.

To him war is the choice between two evils, military struggle or vice. Of the two he regards vice as the worst. War may act as the antidote to the poison of moral corruption. His attitude, therefore, may be summed up as "let us have war in preference to viciousness and softness." He is not alone in this. Men with a reputation for wisdom in other lands have declared the same.

Advocated Internationalism

To him war is foolish even as vice is silly. There can be no higher type of humanity, no genuine culture such as is necessary to advance the race with its existence. It was the arch-devourer of both the "will to live" and the "will to power" of which he was the supreme advocate. He condemns "nationalism" in favor of "internationalism." He exclaims he is not German enough to advocate nationalism and race-hatred and describes it as "the national heart-itch" and "blood-poisoning" on account of which the nations of Europe exist in a "perpetual state of quarantine." He denounces it as "bovine nationalism," "arrogant self-conceit" and calls it a "disintegrating policy." He declares "Europe wishes to be one" and prophesies its coming "economic unity," condemning in no uncertain terms the "short-sighted hasty-handed politicians" who hinder the "new synthesis" of the nations.

Polish Ancestry

The tragedy of Poland ate deep into his life. Throughout his days he boasted of his Polish ancestry and of the glory which once belonged to the family name. He attributed all his genius to his Polish blood. He went so far as to declare that if Germany possessed any greatness it was due to the strong infusion of Polish blood in the veins of its people.

He despised Prussian culture. Even so soon as three years after the fall of France at Sedan he wrote a small book entitled "Thoughts Out of Season," in which he undertook to expose the shams, shallowness, smugness and conceit of the new culture, prophesying that unless it were purified in the fire of absolute truth it would some day wreck German civilization.

Truly, like most prophets, his own nation misunderstood him. They took the letter of isolated texts and missed the spirit of his whole work. Thus he who might have been a saviour occupies the ironical position of the evil genius of his people.

Germany's Bernard Shaw

There was—as is oft pointed out—an element of perversity in all his writings. He enjoys posing as the iconoclast of the present order. He was almost the Bernard Shaw of Germany, but minus his humor. His vitriol carried no mixture of healing oil. Hence the evil of his influence. Perchance, however, his manhood was the reaction of his childhood. Born in Saxony in a minister's household, the atmosphere was one of conventional piety of a straight-laced character. As one biographer says: "As a child Nietzsche was holy. As a man he was the embodiment of all unholiness. At nine he was already versed in the lore of the reverend doctors and the pulpit seemed his logical and lofty goal; at thirty he was chief among those who held

that all pulpits should be torn down and fashioned into bludgeons to beat out the brains of silly theologians."

What a solemn lesson!

Forced piety is never good for a child. It develops the religious instincts before they are ripe, with the inevitable result—religious morbidity and later reaction against all forms of religion and religious experience. Hot-house spiritual culture is fatal to religion. It cannot stand the fresher, colder atmosphere of the world in which it must live in later life. It is usually killed by the earliest frost. It proved true in Nietzsche's case as in others. Make a boy a saint or a pious prig and you will develop either a rogue or an iconoclast.

I have studied the psychology of his life. I attribute the perversion of his genius to the undue anxiety of his home to make of him a religious type. A similar striking instance is found in the life of the American "Robert G. Ingersoll."

Life Not Romantic

His life is minus romantic episodes. It does not make fascinating reading. He had the usual university career shortened, however, because of his unusual genius. During this period he was compelled to join the army, but an accident while riding lessened his term of service. Later, however, he served as an orderly in the Franco-German war. It is significant that he could never be persuaded to speak of his military experiences.

We find him in his early twenties as professor of philology at the University of Basle, but in 1879 he had to resign on account of ill health. The rest of his life was spent in wandering in search of the health which he never attained. It was a lonely life. His biting criticisms and merciless frankness alienated most of his friends. Twice he sought to evade solitude by proposing marriage. No woman, however, save his sister, could be persuaded to share his lot. Tragic indeed is the final act of his life. There is no more pathetic picture than that of "The Prophet of the Superman" desiring to escape the burden of disease, insomnia and mental and spiritual loneliness willfully courting insanity by taking an overdose of an unknown drug. Through this act in January, 1889, the light of his mind went out. For the rest of his life, eleven years, he lingered hopelessly insane, until in 1900 he passed over the Great Divide, either to solve the riddle he had in vain tried to unravel or else to sleep in eternal oblivion.

Propagate Thyself Upward

Some day we shall come to realize he had a message for his age. His clarion call was: "Thou shalt not only propagate thyself, but propagate thyself upward. Marriage should be the will of two to create that which is greater than either." This was the keynote of the much abused idea of the superman. His views on education were at least one hundred years in advance of the age, and the time will come, when we shall regard him as one of the great educational prophets.

It has been said he was anti-Christian. Perhaps it is true. Unfortunately, Nietzsche never mixed with common folk. He lived a sheltered life. He knew not the meaning of the economic struggle and hence could not perceive the real heart of the people. He knew not that there was no superior class, but that the same heart beat alike in peasant and king, poet and miner. He saw not that all men were capable of lofty aspirations. Like Browning's Paracletus he went through life spiritually blind as to the great impulses actuating the common herd. Thus, too, of him it might be said:

"In my own heart love had not been made wise,

To trace love's faint beginnings in mankind.

All this I knew not and I failed."



Friedrich Nietzsche

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The National Council of Women

Continued from Page 8

constituted an enemy alien country after peace had been signed? Was it not the boast of Great Britain to forgive and forget?

Work of Federated Societies

Owing to the great amount of time needed for the discussion of the planks of the new platform of the National Council of Women it was necessary to present the reports of the work of federated societies in printed form and this booklet contains a very interesting outline of the very wide field of work covered by these organizations.

The Toronto Local Council has been instrumental in getting the government to give its favorable consideration to a scheme for mothers' pensions, and has given its support to the Toronto branch of the provincial association for the care of the feeble minded, in getting the city council and the board of education to accept a plan for the care of the mental deficient. A sub-committee on housing can take considerable credit to itself for the excellent results of the Housing Scheme for Business Women.

The Ottawa local council has been earnestly agitating for a prison farm for women, for women on the board of censors of moving pictures, and for a permanent commission to consider the question of production, transportation and storage of food and to investigate cold storage plants and possible combines in restraint of trade.

As typical of the east and extreme west the local council of women in Montreal (English speaking) strongly endorsed conscription and took an active part in recruiting while the Vancouver local council put itself on record as favoring conscription of wealth before the conscription of man power.

Much excellent work has been done by many of the societies in securing police women, better care of women prisoners, prison farms, nurses for rural districts, temperance, franchise for women and other changes tending in the direction of social betterment.

Personalities

It was interesting to note the complete absence from the gathering of the clinging vine type of face. Square chins were in evidence and mouths set firmly, and occasionally grimly, but never coyly. But that is not to say that the women who gathered in this convention were unattractive. Many of them were most pleasing to look at, if one at all admires the things that struggle and compromise, and an ardent exercise of ones abilities writes into the face.

The President, Mrs. Torrington, had the rare faculty of keeping her own opinions in the background, and never by word or look did she seek to influence the decision of the convention upon any of the very momentous questions that came before it. To keep one's poise and serenity through a convention extending over a period of nine days requires both physical and moral strength, and Mrs. Torrington is to be congratulated upon the patient manner in which she approached the untangling of each knot of procedure that arose.

Mrs. Plumtree, recording secretary, is a bright-eyed little lady who is as capable as she is attractive. A brilliant speaker and an efficient business woman, Mrs. Plumtree was one of the outstanding personalities of the convention.

The work of Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, corresponding secretary, did not bring her so prominently before the convention, and she was one of the women who listens much and says very little, but she was at hand to help at all times pleasantly and graciously.

But undoubtedly one of the best loved women in the whole gathering was the Honorary President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. To her credit be it said that the hearty applause which greeted the arrival of the Marchioness at each session was not a tribute to her title and position but to the woman herself, whose breadth of view has contributed largely to the effectiveness of the National Council of Women.

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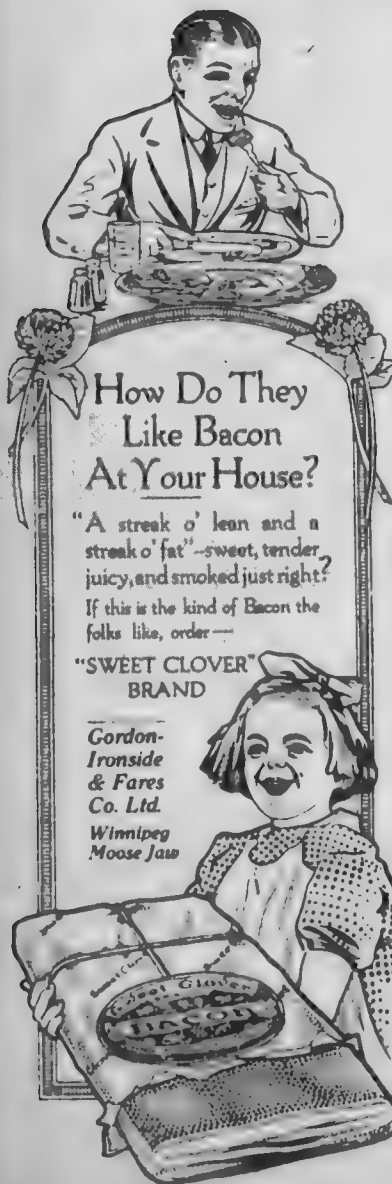


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By DIXIE PATTON

PICNIC DAYS

I often wonder whether the Sunday school picnic is still as important to boys and girls as it used to be when we were little and whether the big brothers and sisters still think it fun to threaten one for weeks ahead that if one is not un-naturally good there will be no going to the Sunday school picnic.

And does the day still nearly always begin with clouds, which generally clear away, but which make father and mother shake their heads and wonder whether it is worth while to go.

And when you arrive at the picnic grounds is the bush still full of the stumps of underbrush which trip you up every time you start to run from one place to another?

DIXIE PATTON.

A TERRIBLE RIDE

It was a stormy day and my brother was very sick. It happened that my father was away working at a lumber camp. My sister was also away, leaving mother, my brother and myself at home to do the chores those winter days.

My brother had taken sick at about ten o'clock the night before. We thought he had a serious cold, but that he would soon recover, but he got worse instead. Mother then thought I had better get the doctor, because we had no telephone and no neighbors, so at three o'clock I was ready to start my long journey of twenty-five miles.

When I left home it was not storming very much. My horse plodded along patiently until I found myself about half way. At this time it was starting to storm a little, until at last it was a roaring blizzard. I was beginning to get frightened, but knowing this to be of no use, I went on because I knew I must get the doctor as fast as possible.

Just then, when I was busy trying to warm my hands, and above all thinking how my mother and brother were getting along, I met some cattle. This frightened my horse and he began to run. At last the cutter upset leaving me alone on the snow out in the blizzard, and the horse running at full speed far ahead of me.

I got up and started to run, but very quickly getting tired out, I sank down in a snow drift. Just as I was lying there busily thinking and sobbing about mother and brother, I woke up finding myself, not in a snow drift, like I had been dreaming of, but between two white warm sheets in my bed hearing mamma call, "It is time to get up now, dear."

ELLEN MARY WELTA,
Griffin, Sask. Age 13.

A CHRISTMAS STORY

"I wonder what Santa Claus will bring us this year, James?" said little May the night before Christmas. "I do not know," said James, "although I hope, if he doesn't bring us anything, he does bring little children something that are poorer than we are," he added. "I do, too," answered May. "But let's go to bed."

"All right," said James. The two children were soon in their snug warm beds. About midnight, May woke up and heard a noise, she was very much frightened. "James! James! Come! Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she cried. "I'm coming, what do you want?" "Oh, hear that noise!" cried May. "Now you must not be so frightened sister, but come and I will go to bed with you." "All right," May answered. The children did not go to sleep for a long while. Just that minute the door opened and in came jolly old Santa. The children dressed and hurried out to him. "Oh, look at that big doll," said May. "And look at that rocking horse," said James.

"Now then children, what do you want out of my pack?" "I want that rocking horse," said James. "I want that great big dolly," said May.

"All right, you may have them," said good natured Santa. "But skip back to your bed now."

Santa Claus looked at the children as they ran to their bed. "I guess I'll give May this ring and James this ball," said Santa, for you know he is very generous.

As Santa left he called back, "Of course I'll give the children that are poorer than you something too."

MARY SMITHENRY,
Sunny Nook, Alta. Age 11.

JACK FROST AND HIS FAIRIES

Jack Frost was a queer old fellow, a jolly old fellow with a very red nose and a long white beard which reached down to his knees.

He lived with his fairies in Ice Palace in the far north.

Ice Palace was the merriest place on earth through the months that he was not busy. Festivals were held and all the fairies were invited, and oh yes, I forgot to say his little elves, who were the cutest little creatures alive, danced around so merrily in their little brown suits.

One bright morning Jack Frost took a roaming feeling. He called his fairies and elves and told them he was about to take a long journey. Then they joined hands and whirled around for they loved when Jack Frost started his travels. Some pulled his ears, some his nose, and frolicked around until Jack Frost said, "Now we must start if we intend going. Get my paint and brush ready and oh, for goodness sake don't forget my pipe." Away they scampered. He drew on his fur coat and cap and his cozy big gauntlets, pulled down his rugs and said he was ready. The fairies and elves came dancing out, the fairies dressed in white furs and the elves in brown.

They went out and climbed into an ice chair, which was very large. He then pressed a button and the strong cold wind came roaring out of its prison and carried them off. The fairies crawled into his pockets and up his sleeves and into his cap. The elves were hardy little fellows, so they sat on his shoulders and head. When they passed the flowers you could hear the little daisies say, "Good-bye for this time." Bruno buried himself in his den and went to sleep. Presently Jack Frost came to a little cottage where a little girl and her parents lived, and while they were there fast asleep Jack Frost pulled out his brush and paint and painted the flowers he saw on his way. They were beautiful. The fairies put the finishing touches with their little brushes.

In the morning when the little girl awoke she was very astonished and pleased, and she hoped that Jack Frost would visit her often.

GLADYS NORTHEY,
Age 13.

A BEAR FAMILY

When I was a child my home was on the edge of a great forest. There were but few people near us and not a town for miles and miles. Many wild animals lived in the woods, which were so wide and deep that most animals had never seen a human being. One day my father and a neighbor were out hunting. There was no breeze and the woods were very still. They were walking down a hillside, stepping quietly over the fallen trunks and dry leaves when suddenly, "Look! look!" my father whispered to his companion. A strip of water gleamed through the trees and a mother bear and her three cubs were walking along the shore. The bear caught the sound or the scent of some one near, for she stopped, rose on her hind legs and sniffed the air and all the little cubs did exactly what she did.

I would like to correspond with some of the little boys and girls of my own age. I would like to see this letter in print.

ZELLA H. MORROW,
Macklin, Sask. Age 11 years.

THE FAIRIES

We are very interested in the winter fairies, but now the spring is here we will have the summer fairies to dance around the moon and the stars, and in the trees we will hear them whispering. They make us all happy, and they will make the trees and flowers and all pretty. They will keep the little birds from all dangers. But sometimes they may not be there soon enough.

And they will make the sky blue, and they will send Jack Frost away so that he may not hold on to the rod in the old man's pump any more this year.

IRIS DIAMOND,
Togo, Sask. Age 11.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

HELPING IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN

Does it pay to teach children to help in the home? I am sure of it. I believe it is a real misfortune to a child not to be allowed to help. A child not given opportunity to help will grow up without a real knowledge of what work there is in a home, and very likely be selfish, exacting and inconsiderate of those upon whom he is dependent.

In the first place a mother should train the little ones to help themselves, in as much as it is possible. A normal child takes pride in being able to do things. Putting on their own stockings and shoes, picking up and putting into place scattered toys, shutting doors, getting up the potatoes from the cellar, are all seemingly trivial tasks, but they are real helps for the busy mother, and there are ever so many small helps that small hands and feet will do willingly, and should be trained to do well. Boys, as well as girls, get their first lessons in work in the house, helping mother. It is a grave mistake some fathers—often hired men, too—make in that they like to tease and ridicule a young boy for doing "girls' work" when engaged in setting the table or sweeping the floor. It is disgusting to think there still are those who would make a boy believe it degrading to lighten the load on his mothers' shoulders. Oh, they would never put it in those words, but that is what it amounts to. The load there cannot always be lifted by means of a pitchfork, as they might prefer. A boy is no less manly when preparing a meal for the other members of the family, or caring for baby brother, than when feeding the calves and colts.

Work and School Attendance

Wise parents will not expect work beyond the years and strength of children to be done by them, nor do they consider it paying to keep the children out of school to work on the farm. I know of cases where the children have been kept out of school so often that they have dropped behind their classmates and lost all interest and ambition in school work. Some children in those circumstances would continue a dragging attendance at school two or three years longer than would have been needed. These two or three years of straight work at the farm would have meant far more to the farmer than the immature years gave, and the boys would have profited far more in the fundamentals of learning had there not been such handicaps in their way.

It is hard to say at what ages children should be given what might be called heavy work. The health, strength and build of body must govern a parent in deciding. I cannot speak from experience very much as our oldest boy is not yet ten years of age. We have required no field work of him yet. It would have meant, too, to keep him out of school. Some farmers have told how their "seven-year-old" has dragged so and so many acres. I think it rather risky for very young children to be permitted the handling of a number of large powerful horses. In one case I know of, a boy's arm was broken as he tried to adjust something on the harness and the horses stepped up in such a way as to press him too hard between them. It cost the father a doctor's fee for setting the arm and time getting to the doctor. It cost the boy a good deal of suffering and put him out of service for some time. Another man keeps his boys out of school to help both spring and fall. He has lost a great deal of time, and time is money, because the boys were too young to understand how to care for the binders properly, and breaks would occur which necessitated the inspection of and repair by the father, who must leave his binder in another field at a time when wheat was on the verge of shelling out, and did shell out. These boys were about the ages of twelve and thirteen.

The Big Boy Problem

From what I have observed amongst the people in most farming communities it seems fairly safe, all things considered, to allow boys of fourteen and fifteen, who are of normal build and

healthy, the care and responsibility of some horses and some of all the field work; before that they can help a good deal with chores. When milking they should be taught the importance of stripping a cow well, and always to deal in kindness with all the animals. Boys, at the age of nine and ten, can do a little of the milking, but I do not think the average girl should have the task till two or three years later. I have noticed so many cases of round shouldered girls on farms, and know work of this kind did its heavy share in causing the condition.

Most children delight in gardening and their help is a great asset to the farm garden, but there is a limit to this, too, and I, for one, object to the compulsory school gardens that require the time the children ought to have entirely to their own little selves, when mind and body alike should relax from the strain of the school room. In the evening as they return home their help is really needed in the home garden, where much better results can be obtained, but they are then tired with the same work at school and the home garden often suffers from lack of sufficient care. Even very young children can help a good deal in the feeding and care of poultry. Our boy has built coops, and cared for the chickens for many seasons. Our little girl of eight declares she wants to set a hen and raise some chickens entirely alone this summer and I will let her do it.

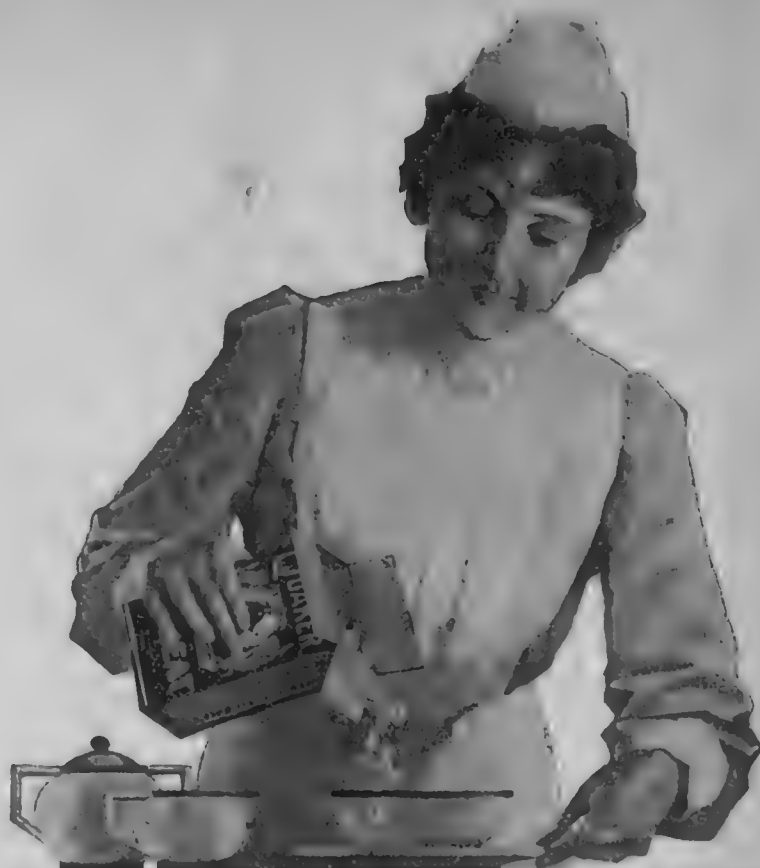
I think it is a good plan to have set times for the various tasks to be done. This winter, there being no school, the two older children and I made out a daily program for each of them, and it was surprising what a difference it made to both them and me. They became more prompt and willing and thought I was very generous with their "play time." Two or three hours in a stretch when they would not be called upon to do this or that seemed very good to them, and it was surprising how much work could be turned out in an hour—ashes, coal, water, dust, dishes, hands and faces, etc., etc., received due consideration.

Child Management

But parents must let go of work now and then and enter into the play and plans of the children as well, and a great deal of the work for the little ones can and ought to be turned into play, as they will then be in the most healthful frame of mind. Many a time when the children here have a badly littered floor to clean they play they are negroes in a southern cotton field compelled to gather as great a quantity of cotton (scraps) as possible. Or they assume the role of fairies, asking me to express some wishes. No sooner do I wish the coal pail to be filled than it is whisked off by the oldest boy and filled with great speed. I wish the papers and books on the living room table to be placed in order on the same, and in a twinkling the hands of the five-year-old are busy "granting the wish." My little girl of eight is often a silent little fairy, planning surprises. While I'm putting baby to sleep she will often hasten to wash the dishes or to make up a bed or two which she does very neatly.

Even if a child can do only a little it ought to be taught how to do that little well, and the extra time the mother takes to teach this will be more than repaid later. One can hardly consider it a help if the tea kettle is filled with the result that almost as much water is on the floor as in the kettle. Such things must be guarded against. My little girl clears the table of dishes very nicely, keeping plates, saucers, etc., each by themselves. She has the habit now, so she never jumbles them together haphazard, and the same when putting the clean ones into the cupboard. She keeps the silver drawer in beautiful order.

In undressing the children lay their clothing in neat order so there is no trouble in hunting for things in the morning. The oldest boy began when a tiny fellow to do this, and I never find his clothes in disorder after he



Wheat Bubbles As She Serves Them—And Why

Have you noted how many health articles now advise eating Puffed Wheat?

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The same rule applies to well folks. Whole grains are far better than flour foods. And this puffing process—shooting from guns—makes all the whole-grain available.

And it makes it delightful. These giant grains, airy, thin and toasted, are really food confections.

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With Berries

Mix with your morning berries, or serve with cream and sugar. These are fascinating tit-bits.



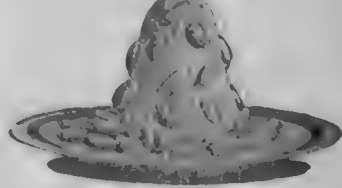
As Nut-Bits

Douse with melted butter, or simply salt them, for between-meal dainties.



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Float like bubbles in your bowls of milk. They are flaky, savory, porous, crisp—easy to digest.



On Ice Cream

Scatter them over a dish of ice cream, to give a nut-like flavor.

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YOUR HOME CAN BE SO COSY

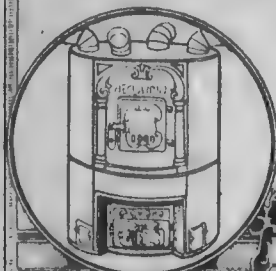
It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold. It may be the furnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible. A "Hecla" puts an end to all heating doubts. Consider these:

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THE PATENT FUSED JOINTS—No bolts or cement here. The "Hecla" joint makes gas or dust through the registers impossible.

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has retired. It is a good help to me and will be a help to him far more in the future.

Though my children do cause a great deal of extra work they can help in so many things, and usually are willing to do so if not nagged and scolded, but shown a loving appreciation.

DAFFODIL.

HEALTHY CHILDREN GOOD

I think we should begin by trying to train our children so that these flagrant faults do not get a hold on them, that is we should teach from earliest childhood, self control, in thought, in word, in deed. Children naturally have good hearts, good impulses and responsive natures, but they must be taught a strict sense of duty. A mother often says, "Oh at their age I don't like to bother them." So she foolishly indulges them. Let us implant in our children a steady habit of duty, which fills the day with happy employment. A child who is taught this finds "I ought," or "It isn't right," an instructive guide. Teach them that to cry for a thing means not having it; that "please" and "thank you" are a necessary part of speech. Teach them to go to bed and get up when they are told. Teach them to wash properly, do their lessons at the proper time and do not indulge in unlimited candies and cookies.

Self-control in rising, washing, eating and lessons are the great thought: indirect means of conquering our lower nature.

Now for special faults which have become habits. For selfishness try to make your child do something for another. Let it notice the happiness caused. Notice when you see an effort made to give up to another. Make the child be fair in sharing anything. By degrees the habit of thinking for others will grow and the child gradually get less selfish.

For temper you should look diligently for the cause of the fit of temper. It is more often some unknown weakness in the child, such as indigestion, caused by improper feeding, or even some graver symptoms. I once had the care of a little girl, healthy looking, fat, pretty. She would go off into uncontrollable fits of passion, even lying down in the street, kicking and screaming. I begged her mother to have her examined but it was a year and a half before she did and then she was found to have consumption of the bowels. I do think a well child is nearly always a good child and bad temper nearly always has a direct cause. Sometimes it is inherited. Then how much more important to teach self-control from babyhood.

Fear causes many a child to lie. Don't let them be afraid to tell of some misdeed. Show you are grieved but do not punish for a fault confessed.

Do you not think that failure to teach in the baby days the difference between "mine" and "thine" is often the cause of childish pilfering? You let the baby go to your machine drawer or a cupboard and take what it wants, never checking the baby hands. Later, as the child grows bigger, you let it go to the cookie box, taking a cookie whenever wanted, or an apple or an orange, to your ribbon drawer to borrow a ribbon, a pair of gloves, etc. Nothing is private. Then you are surprised when the child takes something it ought to know it should not, such as money to buy candy. Everyone is shocked, yet whose fault is it? I think the mother's for not teaching it in earliest days to keep the little hands from picking. You don't need to punish, just be firm. Don't let them do it, they soon understand you mean what you say.

Give them things of their own and be careful about destroying or throwing away some treasure, a box, a stone, a bit of string, it is theirs, respect their possessions as you would have them respect your own.

When all is said and done is it not the teaching of self-control which must be at the bottom of all our training? Every temptation begins in thought—let us train our child to win the victory in this earliest stage of the battle by teaching him to think of something else, then the victory over self is half won.

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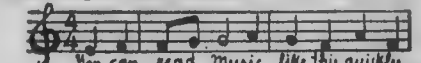
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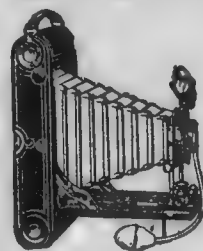
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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

the railway interests will not be antagonized on the eve of an election is probably a safe guess. Some hope of nationalization of the lines will be held out in the proposals to be made but it is not likely that it will be sufficient to make the railway interests line up against either political party. They will preserve an outwardly friendly attitude to both and there are those in Ottawa "mean" enough to suggest that the railway legislation will solve the difficulty of campaign funds, perhaps for both sides, a difficulty which it is said has been confronting both parties.

Great interest was taken in the introduction of the conscription proposals on Monday. The first portion of Sir Robert Borden's speech was devoted to a demonstration of the need for the immediate adoption of conscription in order to provide the necessary reinforcements for Canada's four divisions at the front. He said that a pledge had been given by himself that Canada should send half a million men to the firing line. This pledge he proposed to fill because the need for reinforcements

was both urgent and imperative. The need for new men was increasing while recruiting was growing less. Enlistments in April and May had been 11,790 while the casualties had numbered 17,399. During the next seven months seventy thousand men would be needed to fill the gaps in the four divisions at the front. The Premier believed that conscription was necessary or else these divisions must dwindle. The present reserve, he said, would last only a few months.

The Prime Minister laid a great deal of stress on the question of a mandate. He argued that in principle the bill was practically the same as the Militia Act which was placed on the statute books of Canada in 1868 and revised in 1904. Under that act, he said, all men of military age could be called to the colors and in an emergency sent outside Canada to defend their country. The only difference between the Militia Act and the proposed legislation was that in the case of the former, selections would be made by ballot. In view of the industrial requirements of the country it would not be wise, he said, to resort to selection by ballot at the present time. Intelligent and selective conscription, instead of selec-

tion by ballot, leaving the choice to "blind chance" was the better policy, the Prime Minister asserted. Under the Militia Act, he said, all men of military age can be called to the colors. The emergency existed, and the first line of defence for Canada was to be found in the North Sea and in the trenches. When the Canadian soldiers barred the way of the Germans to Calais they just as effectively barred the way to Quebec, Halifax and St. John. Arguing that the mandate for conscription under such circumstances as exist today was given 50 years ago, the Prime Minister indicated that he did not favor either an election or a referendum, although in regard to the former he was not quite definite.

Sir Robert paid a good deal of attention to the details of the bill, more particularly in regard to the administration of the act, under a system of independent judicial control. He explained that every man of military age was made liable to the call, and the onus of proving exemption lay with the individual who was protected by three tribunals, a local tribunal, a second court of appeal and finally a third court, all including judges. He explained that men who failed to respond

to the call of their class will be treated as deserters and be subject to trial by court martial and imprisonment for a term of three years. There was some manifestations of surprise when the Prime Minister announced that the bill would not become law when it received the Royal assent, but that it will be brought into force by royal proclamation at a date to be decided upon by the government. This will make it possible should the developments of the house warrant such a step in the opinion of the government to secure an endorsement of the measure by the electorate of the country—or at least to attempt to do so by the process of a general election.

Must Not Betray

The Prime Minister in an eloquent peroration painted a somewhat dark picture of the consequences which in his opinion might ensue should the purposes aimed at by this Act not be achieved. After a vivid word picture of the heroism of Canadians in the Ypres salient and at Vimy ridge, he said: "They have answered the call of service and duty; they have fought and died that Canada might live and that the horrors and desolation of war might

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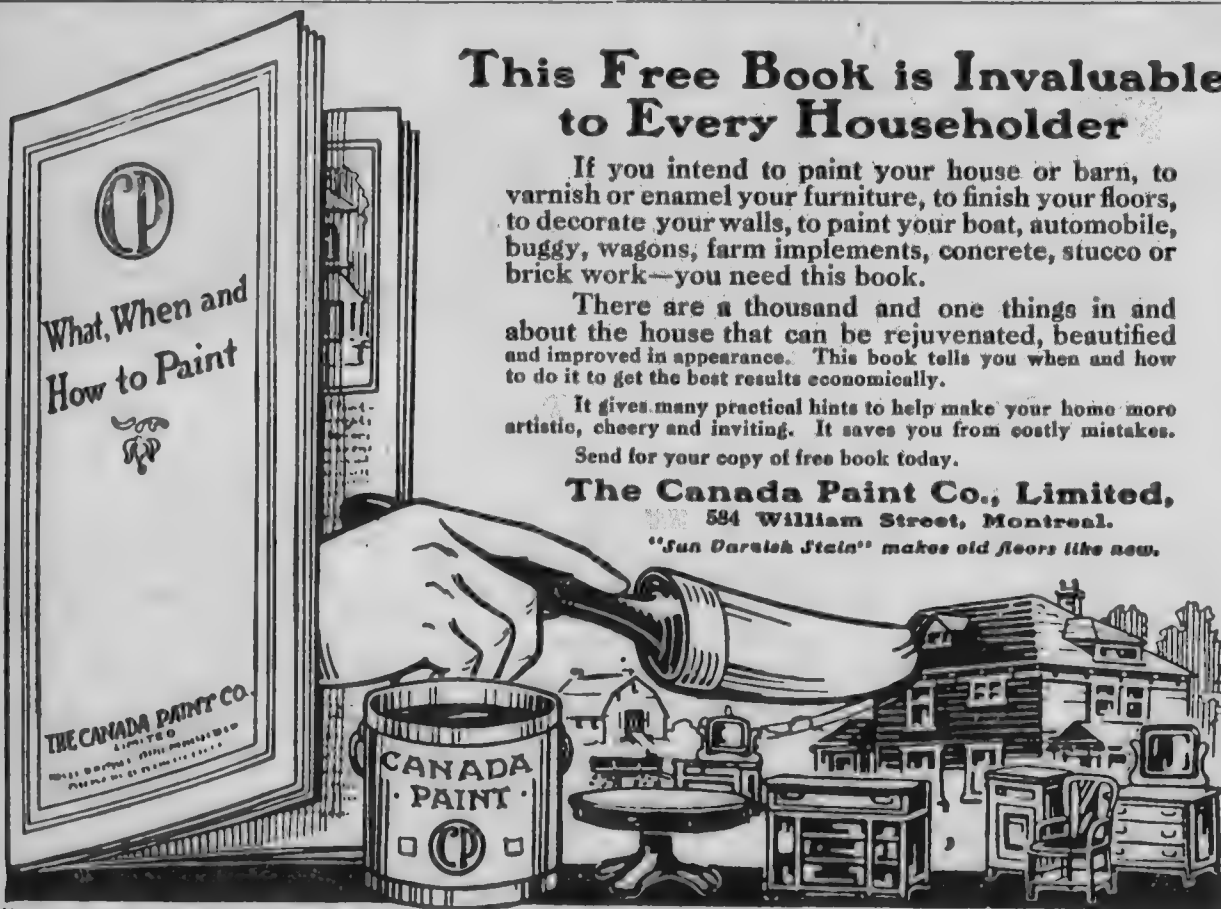
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never be known upon our borders. They went for splendid in their youth and confidence, they will come back silent, grim, determined men, who not once or twice but fifty times have gone over the parapet to seek their rendezvous with death. If what are left of 400,000 such men come back to Canada with fierce resentment, and even rage in their hearts, conscious that they have been deserted and betrayed, how shall we meet them when we ask the reason? I am not so much concerned for the day when this bill becomes law as for the day when these men return, if it is rejected. It is easy to sow the wind of clamour against the imposition of equal duty and obligation upon all Canadians for the preservation of their country, but those who make that sowing may reap such a whirlwind as they do not dream of today."

Under the rules of Parliament it is not permissible for the leader of the Opposition or anyone else to discuss the principle of a bill when it is introduced by a Government for first reading. Indeed it is not at all likely that Sir Wilfrid Laurier desired to do so as it was not his wish to commit his party or any portion of it until there has been consideration of it in caucus. "My Right Honorable Friend," he said, "has expressed the hope that this debate shall be characterized by frankness and moderation. I can assure him that on this side of the House, his wish in that respect will be fully gratified. Whatever we may say as to the measure now before the House, we shall say as befits members of the House of Commons and as free British citizens, and if we have to differ we shall differ more in sorrow than in anger. I appreciate what my right honorable friend has said that the duties that devolve upon him are of great magnitude. Perhaps he will allow me to say that the duties that devolve upon me are as important in one way as are his own; and perhaps he will allow me to tell him that the position which I hold and which I may have to defend may be perhaps involved in more difficulties than those which he has to meet. I say no further today."

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Previously acknowledged \$10,799.95
 Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Ennis, Battleford, Sask. 10.00
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 Part Collection of W.S.G.A. Sunday at Dinsmore, Sask. 5.00
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 Total \$3,495.16

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 18, 1917)

The wheat markets have been quiet and inactive for the past week with prices showing little fluctuation. Business is confined to cleaning up of old contracts and a few trades in October futures. During the first part of the week a keener cash demand from milling interests added some strength to prices, but when this was satisfied there was a small decline and cash prices showed a loss of two cents for the week.

The personnel of the commission for dealing with the handling of the new crop has been announced, also the powers of this commission. Dates have already been fixed for sittings in Winnipeg wheat crop. The next week, when the views will be taken of various parties interested in the marketing of our wheat crop.

The oats market has shown a lot of activity, and on some days a large volume of buying of July futures has been done by exporters. This has caused an advance of three cents during the week, in spite of favorable reports on growing crops and beneficial rains in districts where moisture was badly needed. Barley prices show an advance of three cents during the week and flax a decline of twelve and one-half cents.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 12.....	213		
June 13.....	213		
June 14.....	210		
June 15.....	207		
June 16.....	208		
June 17.....	198		
June 18.....	215		
Week ago.....	110	100	105
Year ago.....	45	41	
Oats—			
June 12.....	68	58	
June 13.....	69	59	
June 14.....	68	58	
June 15.....	69	58	
June 16.....	71	59	
June 17.....	70	57	
June 18.....	69	59	
Week ago.....	69	59	
Year ago.....	45	41	
Flax—			
June 12.....	287	268	
June 13.....	289	273	
June 14.....	285	265	
June 15.....	284	265	
June 16.....	289	269	
June 17.....	286	268	
June 18.....	294	274	
Week ago.....	151	151	
Year ago.....	151	151	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 16)

Each quotation represents a sale of one or more cars or an occasional part car.

WHEAT

No. 1 Hard—\$2.04.
No. 1 Northern—\$3.02, \$3.00, \$2.90.

No. 2 Northern—\$3.00, \$2.97, \$2.98, \$2.90, \$2.95
No. 3—\$2.87, \$2.82, \$2.83, \$2.82, \$2.82
No. 4—\$2.45, \$2.52, \$2.72, \$2.58, \$2.50, \$2.75,
\$2.52, \$2.33, \$2.67, \$2.62, \$2.57, \$2.20, \$2.67,
\$2.55, \$2.40.
Sample Grade—\$1.85, \$2.10, \$2.22, \$2.30, \$2.25.
No. Grade—\$2.87.
Winter—No. 2 hard, \$2.98; No. 3 hard, \$3.00.
OATS—No. 4 white, 66c; No. 3 white, 69c; 67c; milling, 45c; No. 3 white, 69c, 69c; no
grade white, 65c, 65c; sample, 65c; No. 3 white,
70c; No. 4 white, 67c.
RYE—No. 3, \$2.45; No. 2, \$2.48, \$2.50.
BARLEY—No. 6, \$1.35; No. 5, \$1.32, \$1.40,
\$1.35; sample, 1.32, \$1.30, \$1.18, 95c, \$1.27,
\$1.45, \$1.29; No. 5, \$1.25; No. 6, \$1.10, \$1.30.
FLAX—No. 1, \$3.12, \$3.13, \$3.12.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, June 15, 1917—	This Year	Last Year
1 Hard.....	11,158.10	21,528.20
1 Nor.....	624,477.20	7,709,593.10
2 Nor.....	1,235,503.00	2,157,529.00
3 Nor.....	\$27,320.50	1,857,778.10
No. 4.....	566,867.10	1,334,267.50
Others.....	3,926,951.25	1,868,675.50

This week 7,192,277.55	This week 14,949,372.20
Last week 8,888,245.05	Last week 13,331,186.40
Decrease 1,695,967.10	Increase 1,118,185.40
1 C.W.....	30,925.18
2 C.W.....	1,663,608.17
3 C.W.....	510,003.11
	39,604.18
	1,216,041.23
	731,307.21

Ex. 1 fd.....	1,893,755.08	249,422.11
Others.....	3,399,312.30	681,338.08

This week 7,497,605.16	This week 2,917,714.11
Last week 8,185,788.05	Last week 3,530,847.03

Decrease 688,182.23	Decrease 613,132.26
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3 C.W.....	134,658.10	1 N.W.C.....	840,029.52
4 C.W.....	381,941.02	2 C.W.....	227,483.54
Rej.....	27,904.40	3 C.W.....	65,996.36
Feed.....	83,120.18	Others.....	34,397.25
Others.....	53,616.33		

This week 681,241.07	This week 967,997.55
Last week 837,151.37	Last week 835,827.07

Decrease 155,910.30	Increase 182,070.07
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SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	4,774,496.20	4,259,458.00
Oats	2,002,265.09	2,578,248.20
Barley	279,079.22	58,843.40
Flax	39,600.00	62,825.02
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	231,752.40	64,237.20
Oats	228,772.03	39,044.42
Barley	1,486.22	1,304.04
Flax	14,869.16	2,659.42

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending June 15, 1917—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.....	7,192,277	7,497,605	681,241
Eastern Canada Ter.....	3,192,105	9,404,578	325,218
Total.....	10,384,382	16,902,183	1,006,459
American Ter.....	6,564,693	3,746,453	505,630
Total this week.....	16,949,075	20,648,636	1,512,089
Total last week.....	18,971,070	20,297,528	2,088,669
Total last year.....	24,999,355	11,147,862	1,188,123

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, June 13, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
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Saskatoon	Wheat	180,349.20	654,524.40
"	Oats	38,912.32	141,886.28
"	Barley	4,056.30	11,000.34
"	Flax		87,824.02

Calgary	Wheat	2,500.00	42,570.00
"	Oats		31,650.00
"	Barley		1,351.00
"	Flax		2,558.00

Moose Jaw	Wheat	86.30	227,115.50
"	Oats		44,095.06
"	Barley		235,334.07
"	Flax		13,831.15

"	Wheat		11,225.04
"	Oats		21,127.55

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, June 14.—Bigger spreads are gradually showing up between well finished cattle and trashy stuff. Yearlings and handy-weights and prime heavies have held well and gained. For stuff under \$11.50 the market is not so strong. A large part of the corn fed cattle sells at \$12.00 to \$13.25. Cows selling under \$9.00 have had a 25 to 50 cent break. Much cow stuff is selling at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Considerable 600 to 800 pound cattle, yearling stuff, is going back to the country for summer grazing at \$8.50 to \$9.75. Big markets west of Chicago are getting a good demand for stock heifers at a range of \$9.00 to \$10.50 and stock cows at \$7.50 to \$10.00. Most of these go west of the Missouri River.

Hog quality has not been standing up and prices have been slipping. Prices are down \$1.00 to \$1.25 below the high spot of May and the spreads are widening. Quality is a big factor. Canadian bacon curers are no longer buying so insistently. Packers generally seem to be anticipating the warm season and are taking advantage of it.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, June 16.—A better feeling was noted all around in the livestock market this week compared with last week. The decline in hogs was checked and an uneven gain made toward the end of the week.

Barring bulls and canners and cutters, killing cattle held fully steady and fat steers and she stuff looked a little stronger toward the close of the week. As it happened, the heaviest receipts here all week were the kind that were least wanted.

Beef steers appeared to be wanted to the extent they were coming. Packers paid up to \$12.75 for a straight load of big steers and were pretty good bidders on everything else in the fat beef line. Some yearlings sold at \$12.10.

Canners and cutters declined 10 to 15 cents the first of the week and did not regain it.

The decline in bull prices was checked, but not until prices had dropped another 25 to 50 cents.

Veal calves took three steps upward when prices advanced 25 cents on three different days. This put top veals at the end of the period at \$13.75.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 16, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$2.56	\$2.98—\$2.98
2 Nor. wheat.....	2.53	2.88—2.93
No. 3 wheat.....	2.48	2.73—2.83
3 white oats.....	68	68—69
Barley.....	107—131	1.03—1.48
Flax, No. 1.....	2.88	3.17—3.22
Futures—		
July wheat.....		2.38
Oct. wheat.....	2.08	(Sept.) 1.84

Stock and feeder trade in the country was disappointing for the week as a whole.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, June 13.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,579; calves, 97; sheep and lambs, 41; hogs, 5,211.

Receipts of cattle have been very liberal the past week, with the bulk of stuff coming common to fair class butchers and stockers. There are few real choice cattle coming, and there were only odd sales made at over \$11.00. There were a few cars of choice heavy steers here the end of last week on which \$11.50 was bid, but these went through to Chicago in the owners' hands. The market on all classes except the real choice kind is from 50 cents to 75 cents and in some cases \$1.00 lower than ten days ago. Oxen and bulls are a good 75 cents lower. The stocker and feeder trade is slow and from 50 cents to 75 cents lower. Only close up springing cows are wanted. The backward kind are hard to move. The eastern and southern markets are all having good runs and are quoting much lower cattle markets.

The hog market closed the end of last week with selects selling at \$14.50 fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week steady at \$14.50, declining to \$14.35 Tuesday, remaining at this price Wednesday and Thursday, but closing Friday at \$14.50.

CALGARY

Calgary, June 16.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 334; cattle, 1,055; hogs, 3,422; sheep, 138.

With higher receipts of cattle on the market this week prices were maintained at last week's level, extra good dry fed cattle realizing \$10.00. We sold one full car at this price for Smith & Wingate, of Cayley, and two cars for Williams Bros., at \$10.00 with five out at \$8.75, the cows selling from \$8.60 to \$9.25. One bull in this shipment weighed 1,900 and brought \$8.50, realizing \$161 for the shipper. Good butcher cattle sold at \$9.00 to \$9.25, and medium from \$8.25 to \$8.75.

We sold no hogs until Thursday, then getting \$13.75. With most of the eastern buyers off the market on Friday only \$13.35 was offered, but later in the day we sold our hogs for \$13.60. Top price this week a year ago, hogs \$9.65, cattle \$8.50.

EDMONTON

Edmonton, June 15.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's receipts at Edmonton stockyards as: Cattle, 457; calves, 112; hogs, 396.

The beef prices lowered a little this week with very little beef on the market. Stocker heifers and cows held fairly steady at last week's prices. Stocker steers dropped in price with a small demand for same.

Hogs sold on Monday at 14 cents off cars and on Thursday at \$13.65. On Friday they dropped to \$13.25 off cars, this being caused by the drop in all the other markets. It looks as if they might go still lower.

TORONTO

Toronto, June 15.—A slow and very draggy trade characterized the livestock market at the Union stockyards yesterday. Only 159 cattle were offered for sale. Drovers found it difficult to get rid of their cattle, even when they claimed they were selling at a distinct sacrifice. Packers state that they have plenty of beef to supply the demand at this season, when on account of the warm weather consumption is smaller. This week has seen too many cattle on the market, in view of the decrease in the demand.

The general price for good butcher cattle was \$11.35 to \$11.50, but one firm sold three extra choice butchers for \$12.00, and another very fine one for \$11.75 per cwt.

The hog market was steady at the week's price of \$15.50 fed and watered. Buyers declare that next week will see the hog market off another half dollar.

Country Produce

Winnipeg produce prices have all slipped during the past week. Butter is down to 32 and eggs are at the same figure. A lot more dairy butter is reaching this market, but it is generally of rather poor quality. For some extra good a higher figure than the above is being paid, but most of it is not at all what it should be. Creamery butter has dropped and hence dairy as well.

Eggs are away down. Receipts at Winnipeg last week were about 8,000 cases. It was hoped wholesalers would buy "loss-off" this season, i.e., with all bad eggs deducted, but the arrangement fell through and bad eggs are being paid for on an equal basis with good ones by the country buyers. Farmers who can should ship direct to the city. Two cars went east from here last week at 33 cents. Producers in the country are receiving 27 to 29 cents, but city retail produce dealers are paying up to 32. At Edmonton from 26 to 28 cents is the ruling price to producers. Receipts there are heavy and during the past week six cars were exported at \$9.70 to \$10.00 per 30 dozen case. The produce dealers at Edmonton after June 13 were to buy on grade. At Calgary from 25 to 30 cents is being paid producers. Quality is deteriorating.

If the male birds have not been killed off or otherwise disposed of or removed from the flock, this should be attended to at once. This will eliminate the loss through the sale of partially incubated eggs.

During the latter part of June and July non-layers should be culled out of the flock. The season of high production will be over, and with feed at present prices it will not pay to keep hens as boarders throughout the summer.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 12 to June 18 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	WHEAT	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Feed	FLAX	1NW	2CW
June 12	260	257	253	241	216	177	134	134	249	247	242	68	67	66	64	62	129	123	108	286	287		
13	262	259	255	243	218	179	135	137	249	247	242	68	67	66	64	62	130	125	109	288	285		
14	262	260	256	243	219	185	137	137	249	247	242	68	67	66	64	62	131	125	109	131	125		
15	260	258	254	241	217	188	138	138	244	242	237	70	68	66	64	62	131	126	109	283	278		
16	256	258	248	236	214	188	138	138	244	242	237	71	68	66	64	62	131	126	107	288	284		
17	250	248	243	231	209	188	138	138	247	242	231	70	68	66	64	62	131	126	109	284	280		
Week ago	260	258	253	241	216	177	133	133	249	247	242	69	68	66	64	62	129	123	108	293	288		
Year ago	110	109	105	100	93	90	84	84	249	247	242	47	46	46	45	43	67	62	58	157	154		

Paint particularly manufactured to withstand time and weather—in a word "climate-proof" is none too good for your out-buildings.

Stephens'
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Barn and Elevator Paints

Strong, solid paints—made honestly that cover well, give long protection and come in colors most suited to the various jobs. Your hardware dealer has them.

G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd.

Paint and Varnish Makers
Winnipeg Canada



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FLEET FOOT

Shoes on the Farm



For work and play—in the middle of the day—and when on pleasure bent.

For field, farm and wagon, wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They are far cheaper than leather—light, easy, comfortable—long wearing. For every-day wear, you will find them immeasurably better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.



When you're out for a good time, wear WHITE "Fleet Foot"

Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all styles for men, women and children.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MANITOBA RETAILERS' CONVENTION

The Retail Merchants of Manitoba held their Annual Convention at Winnipeg Industrial Bureau from June 12 to 14. It was largely attended from the country and was the most successful the association has ever held.

E. B. Moon of Chicago who has built a most extensive business in a small town near Chicago and who has carried on much valuable research work in merchandising, addressed the convention on "Business Extension, Meeting Competition and Community Building." He clearly showed the necessity of a thorough accounting system, of trained clerks, of courteous treatment and careful advertising.

Good homes, churches, schools, honest government and honest business he believed the five fundamentals of successful community building. Farm papers were the leaders in fostering community spirit and stay-on-the-farm movement. The modern farm wife is too much overloaded with drudgery. Merchants should be church leaders in their community.

W. J. Keyes, of Kelvin Technical School, advised retailers to set aside a definite sum for advertising purposes and recognize this as a necessary fixed liability as they would insurance, depreciation, etc. The co-operation of the merchant and local publisher were essential for the most economical work. Merchants should be ready to pay reasonable rates for this advertising and not the starvation rates now in force on too many country weeklies.

A newspaper, to command the respect of its readers and secure complete paid distribution in the territory it serves must give the news of that territory fully and accurately. To do this and meet its obligations it has to sell one column of advertising for each column of reading matter and the price charged for the column of advertising must pay the cost of setting the type for both the advertisement and the reading matter, and cover the cost of writing and editing the reading matter as well.

Time was when subscriptions paid these expenses, but in these days the dollar and a half received from the reader in most cases does not cover the price of the blank paper, the office rent and taxes, so the publisher must look for returns from the advertising space to cover his other expenses.

Adequate prices must be paid to employees, for goods, etc. and nothing less to publishers would guarantee proper service making for the highest community interests.

R. C. Henders Speaks

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, emphasized the need of closer co-operation between retailers and farmers. Farmers were not out to replace retailers, but believed the latter were a vital factor to economic merchandising. He discussed taxation methods and showed the desirability of a land values tax. The merchants should apply the principle of co-operation so successful among the farmers to their own business to a greater degree.

G. F. Chipman, Editor of The Guide, showed the educational value of the farm paper and its service in education and building better communities and a more enlightened public. The columns of The Guide were always open to everyone, and it was as much the field of the efficient retailer as of mail order houses or anyone else. The retailers should extend their organization and their co-operative dealings as quickly and safely as they could.

ALBERTA BETTER FARMING TRAIN

The Fairs and Institutes Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the C.P.R. is running a better farming train this summer over the Empress, Lacombe and Wetaskiwin branches of the C.P.R., making two stops each day. Thirty-eight different places will be visited and the train will be held at Calgary two days during the exhibition. The train starts at Empress on Wednesday, June 27, again at Clive, July 3, and on the Wetaskiwin branch July 12, finishing at Camrose July 19.

It consists of 15 cars, including three cars of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; exhibits of farm buildings, grains, grasses, weeds, students' work, dairy products and farm dairy equipment. Demonstrations and lectures will be given on many phases of agricultural work and domestic science. One car will contain exhibits from the Household Science Department of the School of Agriculture, and another will be under the direction of the Women's Institute Department where demonstrations will be given in home nursing, cooking, canning of fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. A special car will be provided for children so that mothers may be free to attend the lectures and demonstrations. It is to be hoped farmers will endeavor to visit this train. Alex. Galbraith, Department of Institutes, Edmonton, Alta., will furnish full particulars to anyone.

BUTTER

Ship your butter direct to us and get the biggest market price.

We are paying to-day 34 cents delivered Winnipeg for first grade. Lower grades according to value.

Quotations subject to market changes.

Check or money order forwarded the day your shipment arrives.

A post card will bring you any further required information.

Reference: Any Bank or Banker

LAING BROS.

304 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg

How Do YOU Buy Fruit?

From the store, some days old, or fresh tree-ripened fruit by express from the growers?

TRY OUR SERVICE

and satisfy yourself that the "Co-operative Mail Order" is the best. Send us your order NOW for Apricots, Peaches, Plums or Cherries. Apricots are going to be scarce and command a big price.

All Our Fruit is Guaranteed

Ask for our booklet "From Tree to Table"—It is FREE.

Co-operative Orchard Co.
Summerland, B.C.

Annual Meeting

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of Public Press Ltd. will be held in the offices of the company on Wednesday, July 4, 1917, at 8 p.m.

W. H. QUINN,
Sec.-Treas.

BIG SALES AT CALGARY FAIR

The Calgary Industrial Exhibition, that most successful of Western exhibitions, is being held this year from June 28 to July 5. The usual extensive program of special features will be staged. The prizes for livestock are being graded as they were last year, so that the more entries there are the more prizes will be awarded. A splendid exhibit of dairy products will also be held and four days, June 29, 30, July 2 and 3, will be featured by horse and automobile races. At the latter at least six champion professional drivers of international reputation will compete in races of various distances. Cheap rates on all railways.

During the fair several sales of livestock will be held. P. M. Bredt & Co. will offer for auction a carefully selected consignment of their best Clydesdales and Shorthorns of various ages and sexes.

A combination sale of 75 head of Shorthorns, 65 females and 10 bulls, is being staged at the exhibition grounds on Wednesday, July 4, for Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds, Alta., and Yule & Bowes, Carstairs, Alta.

The bulls are high class breedy fellows and the females either have calves at foot, are in calf or are open heifers. They are big strong, smooth, breedy females and altogether a good bunch of cattle that should improve Western herds they go to. J. W. Durno is the auctioneer.

On the day following the fair, July 5, A. Layzell is offering at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, 400 head of horses from the Creighton estate, Ghost River. Fifty mares and geldings are from 1400 to 1500 pounds, 120 head from 1150 to 1300 pounds and 80 head of one and two-year-olds. This should be a good chance to get horses, and they will be put up in lots to suit the purchaser.

RECORD SHORTHORN SALES

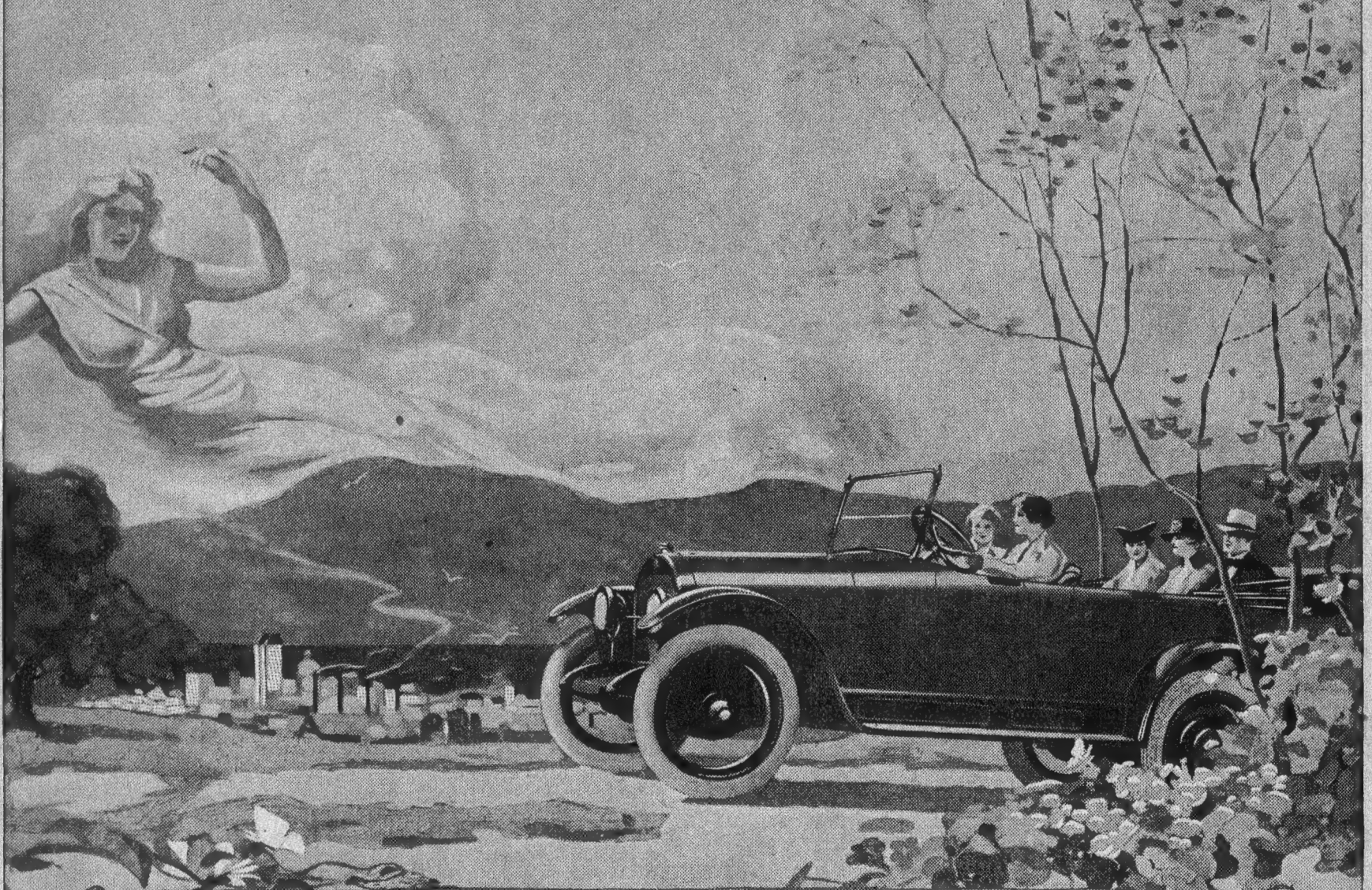
One of the greatest Shorthorn sales ever staged was that of Carpenter and Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, at Chicago last week. This firm, which is at the peak of Shorthorn accomplishment in America, recently made a large importation direct from England. The appreciation of American buyers for this stock bred and reared in the Old Land was certainly unstinted. One hundred and seven head realized \$146,575, an average of \$1,370. One bull, Caledonia, a richly bred Rosewood calf, brought \$7,000 from F. A. Gillespie & Sons, North Muskogee, Okla. Another bull brought \$3,250, and still another \$3,100. Brandaby's Jinny 18th and B. Jinny 19th were the two highest priced females, bringing \$3,100 and \$3,000 respectively. The 81 females averaged \$1,292 and 26 bulls \$1,609. They were not all imported animals.

Four Chicago sales held in one week ending June 16 resulted in selling 237 Shorthorns for \$265,615, an average of \$1,120, and the demand far from satisfied.

Department of Agriculture . . . Regina, Saskatchewan

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.



All out of doors coaxes, teases and invites you to get an Overland

There's one for you. See the Willys-Overland dealer today — let him show you the most comprehensive line of cars ever built by any one producer — make your selection now.

Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 918

Willys-Overland, Limited

Head Office and Works **West Toronto, Ont.**

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars
and Light Commercial Wagons

Light Fours

Five Passenger Touring	- - - - -	\$975
Two Passenger Roadster	- - - - -	\$950
Four Passenger Sport Model	- - - - -	\$1110

Big Fours

Five Passenger Touring	- - - - -	\$1250
Three Passenger Roadster	- - - - -	\$1230

Light Sixes

Five Passenger Touring	- - - - -	\$1435
Three Passenger Roadster	- - - - -	\$1415

Willys-Knights

Seven Passenger Four, Touring	- - - - -	\$1950
Seven Passenger Eight, Touring	- - - - -	\$2730